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MR. BRIAND FORCED TO SEEK CHAMBER'S SUPPORT OF PLANS

Owing to Opposition Aroused in
Paris, French Premier Has
Left Cannes to Explain Na-
ture of the Reported Accords

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday) — So
serious has grown the situation at
Paris, where in parliamentary circles
objections to the reported accords
concerning the reparation reconstruction
and the Franco-British pact are
so gravely developed, that Aristide
Briand decided today to leave Cannes
for a short visit to Paris. He will
arrive tomorrow, and will apparently
at once put himself at the disposal of
the Chamber.

It is asserted that he has excellent
news, and can easily explain why
French consent to the plans drawn up
at Cannes should be forthcoming. As-
suming that he succeeds in persuad-
ing his Cabinet colleagues and the
Chamber, he will return to Cannes.

This surprising step is clear evi-
dence of the difficulty in which Mr.
Briand finds himself, and indeed ex-
traordinary opposition has expressed
itself in newspapers and in the lobbies
of the Chamber. It is so strong, that
it is not altogether easy to account
for.

For two years France has com-
plained that the military pact drawn
up with America and England was
not ratified, but it is undoubtedly
from the French side that hostility toward
the present proposal emanates. The
chief ground of opposition is that
France in some sense is at the mercy
of England.

National pride is hurt, and against
the spirit of bargaining, which would
make the pact dependent upon the
subordination of French views to
British policy, even a sober journal like
the "Temps" protests. Precisely why
the question of Tangiers, for example,
should be brought up by England is
not clear. Any suggestion that a set-
tlement of this old problem, together
with a settlement of the newer Turkish
problem, are the price that France
must pay for the pact is hotly resented,
and resentment against the pact in this
form has had its repercussions on all
other questions discussed at Cannes.

Mr. Briand has taken pains to deny
that his bargaining is contemplated.
The alliance between France and Eng-
land implies no surrender to British di-
plomacy. Nevertheless, it is not easy
to allay the suspicions of politicians, and
unexpected as is the Premier's return
it is perfectly comprehensible.

There are also many reservations
made by the ministerial council, as
well as by the parliamentary commis-
sion. It is contended that there has
been a misunderstanding; that there
has been the unusual propagation of
false news. Here it is seen that there
are great disadvantages in the per-
petual conferences and meetings of
premiers, about which there is ex-
cessive publicity and a movement for
a return to the old ambassadorial chan-
nels of diplomacy has grown very
strong. It is obvious that this return
throws into the question the whole
tentative arrangements of Cannes.

The ministerial council, under the
presidency of Alexander Millerand,
regards the situation with immense
seriousness. Paul Doumer, Minister
of Finance, who has come from the
conference, gave a verbal report.

In spite of considerable discretion
the differences in the Cabinet were
made known in the Chamber, which is
more animated than it has been for a
long time. Mr. Lestery, reporter of
the special budget, has deposited a mo-
tion recalling engagements given by
Mr. Briand not to allow any fresh sac-
rifices. Mr. Briand replied by a tele-
gram that the reparations problem had
not yet been settled, and he had no
intention of permitting French rights
to be reduced.

Another motion calls for no reduc-
tion of French credit, and modification
of the schedule of payments, nor in-
terference with Belgian priority, nor
restriction of the guarantees of execu-
tion held by France.

Mr. Klotz will also make an inter-
pellation upon the contradictions
which seem to exist between the de-
clarations of Mr. Briand to the Cham-
ber and the attitude of the French
Government at the conference.

Raymond Poincaré is expected to
make important declarations. A very
sharp crisis has arisen to which it is
hoped the statements of Mr. Briand
will bring a solution. In certain quar-
ters optimism is expressed, but the cor-
respondent of The Christian Science
Monitor believes that, to have brought
up the question of the alliance at this
moment and in this form, is somewhat
misguided tactics, which has produced
an acute situation.

Britain Considers Treaty

Pact Intended to Allay Fears of
French Statesmen

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday) —
The Cabinet yesterday had under con-
sideration the draft of the proposed
defensive treaty with France, which
had been submitted for consideration
by the Prime Minister. The document
was returned to Cannes, and will, it
is expected, be published from British

headquarters there. It is understood
that it is a directly defensive pact,
containing nothing but military pro-
visions with regard to the Rhine fron-
tier intended to allay the fears,
whether unjustified or not, of French
statesmen.

The terms are not by any means
final, nor is the proposed treaty any-
thing like an accomplished fact, but
great results are expected from it,
if it is concluded. From the British
viewpoint, in a military sense, it con-
fers no advantages and many obliga-
tions, but in practice those obliga-
tions are expected to be a little bur-
densome as French fears in regard
to a possible German war of revenge
are unjustified and for that reason
the completion of an alliance, which
the British Government has never been
opposed to, according to its defenders,
may bring about a better international
atmosphere than has recently pre-
valled in Europe, and that would com-
pensate for much.

Apart from the natural revulsion in
favor of Great Britain that might fol-
low British consideration of French
feelings, it may be supposed that in-
timate conversations at Cannes have
already cleared away difficulties such
as the Anzous treaty, and made co-
operation between France and Great
Britain in such matters more easy to
accomplish.

There is no question of any condi-
tions being insisted upon by Mr. Lloyd
George in the actual wording of the
treaty, but formal guarantees in re-
turn may be embodied in subsequent
agreements on other matters.

One of the first consequences of the
conclusion of a treaty may be the re-
duction of French armaments, for that
will be rendered possible by the addi-
tional security of her frontier, and not
the least important effect would be
that a firm basis would be laid for any
future conference such as the inter-
national financial gathering that is
now expected to take place in London
instead of Genoa.

No definite date is fixed for that
meeting, but early in March is a prob-
able date, and it is known that that
venue would fit in with Mr. Lloyd
George's plans, dependent as they are
on the political situation here, and
the result of his consultation with
Austen Chamberlain regarding a gen-
eral election. This consultation will
take place when the Premier returns
this week.

GERMANY AWAITING DECISION OF ALLIES

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday) —
Yesterday's debate in the Reichstag
on the vital question of taxation was
invested, as today's newspapers frankly
admit, with a certain air of unreality,
as obviously until the Cannes confer-
ence is over and Germany's repara-
tions obligations are once more and
perhaps finally settled, no schemes for
raising money in Germany itself are
likely to be taken seriously.

The most interesting feature of yester-
day's discussion was, certainly Dr.
Andrew Hermes, the Finance Minis-
ter's defense of the recent income tax
reductions. Dr. Hermes pointed out
that in the opinion of many allied econ-
omists Germany's direct taxation is
already too high, and that the reduc-
tions, which took place yesterday and
which in certain allied countries pro-
voked a storm of protest, have their
origin entirely in the desire to base
the income tax upon the international
value of the mark.

He pointed out that the purchasing
power of the mark, owing to depre-
ciation of the German exchange, had
greatly sunk during recent months,
a fact which more than justified the
slight income tax reduction agreed on.
Socialist spokesmen, who took part in
the debate, urged the necessity of
drastic taxation on real property, but
their proposals found no support from
other parties.

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NEWBERRY CASE HANGS IN BALANCE

If Senator Is Seated, Democratic
Leader Says Affair Will Be
Made a Campaign Issue—
Opponents Need Three Votes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—With an abrupt turning of the tide
in their favor, Democratic opponents
of Truman H. Newberry late yester-
day succeeded in blocking an agree-
ment of a vote at 4 o'clock this
afternoon on the right of the junior
Republican Senator from Michigan to
retain his seat in the Senate. Realiz-
ing that a pronounced reaction has
set in that may result in the ultimate
unseating of the accused Senator, his
opponents will make every effort to
play for more time. Selden P.
Spencer (R.), Senator from Missouri,
in charge of the defense, will renew
his request when the Senate meets
this morning to reach a unanimous
consent agreement to vote later in the
day. Whether an agreement will be
reached is a matter of conjecture.

Three Votes Needed

According to the claims of Demo-
cratic leaders, three votes stand be-
tween Mr. Newberry and his seat in
the Senate. Four Progressive Repub-
licans went over to the opposition dur-
ing the day, and their stand against
Mr. Newberry is hoped by Democrats
to swing enough votes at the last
moment to unseat him.

Wesley L. Jones of Washington, Ar-
thur Capper of Kansas, Frank B.
Willis of Ohio and Howard Suther-
land of West Virginia have indicated
their intention to vote against Sen-
ator Newberry. Their four votes make
the line-up now 48 in favor of New-
berry and 45 against. With Mr.
Newberry not voting, only three ad-
ditional votes would be required by
his opponents.

Senator Jones announced on the
floor of the Senate during the closing
debate that his conscience forbade
him voting for the Michigan Senator.
His words had a pronounced effect on
the Progressive Republican wing of
the Administration forces.

His vote is expected to swing that
of his colleague, Miles Polinder, of
another of the "doubtful" Republicans.

Offers for Votes Alleged

The disintegration of the Newberry
support served to throw the Repub-
lican forces into a state bordering on
demoralization. Cloak room talk cen-
tered on vague intimations that the
Administration is prepared to dole
out political plums in order to stem
the tide that is turning against the
Michigan Senator. One of these rumors
dealt with the offer of an ambassador-
ship to a certain Republican Senator
in exchange for his vote. Such rumors
caused George W. Norris (R.), Sen-
ator from Nebraska, original Newberry
opponent, to declare in the Senate that
the Administration has threatened
"trouble in the next election" for
Republicans who should vote to unseat
the Michigan Senator. Republicans
who voted for Mr. Newberry, he
claimed, have "nothing to fear," for
not only would their votes be "for-
gotten" but all "lame ducks" would be
taken care of. Anything to the con-
trary, he said, was "all poppycock."

"In some place, somewhere, they
will be tucked away on a soft berth
with a salary larger than they are
drawing now," Senator Norris de-
clared.

Charging that a seat in the Senate
"had been put up on the public auction
block and knocked down to the highest
bidder," Senator Norris asserted that
the only question for the Senate to
determine was the confirmation of
that sale. "The price was adequate,"

he said. "It seems to me the pur-
chaser paid more than the thing was
worth."

Possible Campaign Issue

Delivering one of the main speeches
against the Michigan Senator, Senator
Underwood, the Democratic leader,
made the deliberate declaration that
if Mr. Newberry were seated, it would
be made a campaign issue. "If you
seat him our party will be justified in
going direct to the people of the coun-
try on the issue," he warned.

"The issue in this case," he declared,
"is whether or not the Republican
Party, as a party, intends to obey the
law of the land."

"It is not only Truman H. Newberry
who is on trial here," said Senator
Underwood, "but the Republican
Party."

The Democratic leader charged that
Mr. Newberry was not chosen by his
state as a candidate but was drafted
by the leaders of the Republican Party
and his seat purchased in order to con-
trol the Senate.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator
from Nebraska, said the seating of Mr.
Newberry would "impair the confi-
dence of the people in the Senate and
would do irreparable damage to the
cause of government in the United
States. We expect the people to re-
spect the laws we pass, but how can
we expect them to respect them if we
permit seats in this Senate to be sold?
It is the duty of the Senate to protect
itself against outrageous and scan-
dalous use of money in the election of
its members."

New Resolution Offered

At the close of debate, Senator
Spencer sought to get unanimous con-
sent to end all debate and vote today
at 4 o'clock. William H. King (D.),
Senator from Utah, and J. Thomas
Heflin (D.), Senator from Alabama,
objected. Mr. Spencer will renew his
request today.

Democratic senators do not intend
to move to recommit the Ford-New-
berry contest with instructions to
summon Mr. Newberry and other wit-
nesses before the committee. Instead,
Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from
Montana, offered a substitute for the
Republican motion, which will be
voted on first. It reads:

"That Henry Ford, contesting the
election of Truman H. Newberry as
United States Senator from the State
of Michigan for the term commencing
March 4, 1919, not having received a
majority of the votes cast at the elec-
tion, is not entitled to a seat in this
body."

"Resolved, further, considering that
it is against a sound public policy that
huge sums of money should be spent
for the nomination or election of a
candidate for the United States Sen-
ate and that such excessive sums were
spent to secure for Truman H. New-
berry the Republican nomination as
such candidate from the State of Mich-
igan at the primary election in that
State for the term mentioned, and con-
sidering that the campaign for his
nomination was conducted in gross
violation of the laws of the State
of Michigan and in violation of the
constitution of the United States, he
was not duly elected and is not
entitled to a seat in this body."

EFFORT TO CHECK LIQUOR SMUGGLING

British Vessel Alleged to Have
Been in Illicit Trade for the
Past Two Years, Coming From
Bahamas to Southern Ports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Agents of the Bureau of Internal
Revenue will begin an investigation of
the activities of certain foreign ves-
sels alleged to be engaged in bringing
large supplies of liquor from the Ba-
hama Islands to the American Atlantic
ports, it was indicated yesterday. It
has been known for some time that
smuggling of this sort was going on,
but it is a form of lawbreaking par-
ticularly difficult to cope with and re-
quiring a large number of agents and
considerable outlay of time and money.
However, recent reports to Roy A.
Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commis-
sioner, have determined him to stamp
out the illegal traffic.

Commissioner Haynes received yester-
day a report from General Agent
E. L. Bergstrom, stationed at Jack-
sonville, Florida, as to the "Messenger
of Peace" of British registry. "For
the past two years has done nothing
but bring whisky from Nassau and
Bimini, Bahama Islands, to the coast
of Florida, Georgia and South Caro-
lina, and is listed by the prohibition
department at Washington as one of
several vessels of American and British
registry engaged in the whisky
smuggling game on the south Atlantic
coast."

"I am not in possession of direct
evidence, but I am sure that an inves-
tigation, pushed by the Intelligence
Bureau of the Internal Revenue De-
partment or the Bureau of Investiga-
tion would reveal evidence that would
cause the government to seize this
vessel."

"The favorite plan of these smug-
glers is to have two sets of clear-
ance papers, one for Nova Scotia with
a cargo of liquors and the other for
some American port in ballast. The
liquors are disposed of off shore or in
some remote place and the vessel puts
into port in ballast and clears from
there."

RUSSO-FINNISH RELATIONS TENSE

Moscow's Failure to Grant Au-
tonomy to Eastern Karelia Is
Cause of Trouble—Poland
Offers to Act as Mediator

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday) —

Considerable tension has for some
time existed between the governments
of Russia and Finland owing to the
failure on the part of Russia to fulfill
her promises in regard to granting
autonomy to Eastern Karelia. Sharp
encounters have taken place between
Karelian and Russian troops for
which the Soviet Government has
blamed the Finns.

It is asserted by Moscow that Fin-
land has been supporting the insur-
gents. This accusation is categorically
denied by the Finnish Government.
Owing to the danger of diplomatic
relations being broken off between the
two countries, the Polish Government
has offered its services of mediation
between the disputants. So far Mos-
cow has sent no reply, but it is con-
siderably hoped that the good offices
of Warsaw will be accepted.

Reports are to hand that the Rus-
sian troops in pursuit of Karelian forces
have already crossed the Finnish fron-
tier guards have been withdrawn.
Of this there is as yet no confirmation,
but it is certain that Russian troops
are close up to the frontier, if not
actually over it. The situation is con-
sidered serious, but owing to the op-
position that would be forthcoming
from all European countries, it is
comparatively small incident were al-
lowed to cause a rupture of friendly
relations between Russia and Finland,
it is expected that this matter will be
settled without an unfortunate resort
to arms.

Until the Karelian incident occurred
there had been a steady increase in
the friendly relations between the
Baltic states and Russia. Owing to
the manner in which the interests of
one is linked up with the rest of the
Baltic states, it is easy to see that an
outbreak of hostilities between Finland
and Russia must affect all. This in-
terest would be wholly apart from any
terms of the alliance, by which one of
these states may be bound to the other,
as it is felt that the fall of any one
would quickly be followed by the ab-
sorption of others within the bound-
aries of the former Russian Empire.

The saving grace of the present
situation lies in the fact that, apart
from the Polish intervention, Russia
cannot lightly embark on another cam-
paign without running serious danger
of forfeiting the offer of financial sup-
port which has been made by the
powers.

Nicholas Lenine has already ac-
cepted the invitation to attend the
forthcoming international conference,
which he prefers would be held in
London instead of Genoa, and in the
light of this there seems every hope
that the Karelian dispute may be
amicably settled.

MR. DE VALERA TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE FOR IRISH REPUBLIC

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday) —

In an interview with a Central News cor-
respondent here tonight Eamon de
Valera said that he was determined to
continue the fight for an Irish rep-
ublic. Asked what his attitude would
be if the Irish people chose an Irish
Free State, Mr. de Valera said he
would not agree to it, because any
choice made at present would not be
free, but if the Irish people got an
absolutely free choice and free oppor-
tunity of expressing their will, they
would choose complete independence
against dependence.

He would work for an Irish repub-
lic by every means in his power. Let
the threat of a return of the British
forces be removed, he said, and the
people would determine their own
status, and how they were to be as-
sociated with other nations.

The Daily Cabinet met in Dublin today,
and decided to summon the Southern
Ireland Parliament to meet next Sat-
urday for the establishment of a pro-
visional government and approval of
the treaty.

LONDON, England (Wednesday) —
(By The Associated Press) — The West-
minster Gazette calls upon the British
Government to assemble Parliament
as soon as possible, next week at the
latest, to give formal authority to the
new Irish Government.

"The Free State, with its provisional
government, is at present an even more
shadowy entity than was the Irish Re-
public," the newspaper says. "There
is urgent necessity to give it definite
legal status, particularly with refer-
ence to the maintenance of order, col-
lection of taxes and expenditure of
public moneys. Until this is done,
the whole legal system will be reduced
to chaos, the executive acts of every
member of the provisional government
will be illegal and judges before whom
such acts may be challenged will be
obliged to treat them as illegal."

"Some sort of order may be main-
tained by direct physical force, but
certainly there can be no law until the
provisional government itself is a law-
ful authority."

END OF THE SHANTUNG DEADLOCK MAY COME THROUGH DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS BY PEKING AND TOKYO GOVERNMENTS

Delegations of Two Nations at Washington Conference
Are Waiting Instructions Carrying Concessions to
Produce an Agreement—Japanese Are Willing
to Withdraw Troops From the Disputed Territory

SAVINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"It is the earnest wish and hope of
China to enjoy those sovereign rights
indispensable to an independent state,
to stand on a footing of international
equality and impartiality, to remove
existing international differences, and
prevent future controversies, by
friendly cooperation with the powers."
—Liang Shih-yi, Prime Minister of
China.

"Japan has it in her power, during
the Conference, to win back the esteem
of her great neighbor by the simple
process of scaling down her interests
in China to the proportions demanded
by justice." —Dr. John Calvin Fergus-
son, adviser to the Peking Government.

"We all want to see weapons of war
reduced, and submarines are weapons
of war." —Dr. John Bates Clark of
Columbia University.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Following a deadlock of nearly a
week, the Chinese and the Japanese
delegations got together again yester-
day in a final effort to secure a work-
ing basis for a compromise on the
Shantung Railroad controversy. Two
sessions were held on the first day of
reconvening but in neither of these
was the main question in issue taken
up, the time being devoted to side
issues, settlement of which are con-
tingent on an agreement on the rail-
roads.

The sessions were started for the
alleged reason of settling matters
relative to the Shantung leased ter-
ritory which had not been acted upon
when the conference met the smog on
the Kiaochow-Tsinanfu Railroad. It
was clearly indicated, however, that
the idea of the meetings is to have
the conferees in session pending an
expected move for the solution of the
railroad tangle.

Eyes Turned to Peking

Furthermore it was stated that both
sides to the controversy are now
awaiting word from Tokyo and Peking
as to the possibility of getting some
sort of formula for a compromise.
The delegations have reached the limit
of their powers and the center of
gravity has shifted from Washington
to Tokyo and Peking. It looks now as
if this was the only avenue unex-
plored and from which an outlet is
expected. It is not unlikely that the
cue to the formula will come from
Peking within the next 48 hours.

The spokesmen of both delegations
declared yesterday that the settle-
ment of the withdrawal of troops and
the disposition of public properties
outside the railroad, such as mines,
telegraphs and public buildings, would
be contingent on the success of the
railroad settlement. For this reason
it was taken that the conferees would
not have devoted two long sessions to
the discussion of troop withdrawal
and the salt mines unless they ex-
pected a development which would
lead to the solution of the railroad
difficulty.

Two questions were taken up by
the committee in yesterday's ses-
sions. These were the Shantung salt
mines and the status of the Japanese
troops. With regard to the troops, an
agreement was reached in the after-
noon session. It is to the effect that
they should be withdrawn from the
railroad vicinity within two months
from the signing of the railroad agree-
ment and from the leased territory in
general within 30 days of the transfer
of the territory to China.

Troop Withdrawal Decided

The Chinese delegates contended
that the troops should be withdrawn
immediately both from the railroad
and from the rest of the leased ter-
ritory. This demand was unacceptable
to the Japanese, who wanted to fix a
time limit for withdrawal, making it
contingent on an agreement on the
railroad and on the actual transfer of
the leasehold in Shantung. The Japa-
nese carried their point and added the
rider that in the meantime China must
make preparations for police forces to
protect interests in the region in ques-
tion.

This agreement to withdraw the
troops, who altogether number 2700,
is not a concession made by the
Japanese in this conference. As early
as January of 1921, Tokyo offered to
withdraw her forces in the leased ter-
ritory on condition that China guaran-
teed the tranquility and protection of
the region.

The communiqué issued at the end
of the day clearly stated that the minor
matters were taken up pending "in-
structions from their governments on
the question of the Tsinan-Tsinanfu
Railway." That instructions are mo-
mentarily expected was also indicated,
and those in touch with the two dele-
gations as well as with the British
and American quarters are confident
that the deadlock will be broken.

Which side is to yield is not indi-
cated. The Japanese delegation is as
insistent as ever that the limit of their
concessions was reached in the propo-
sal for a loan, together with the
appointment of a Japanese traffic
manager and accountant. They admit,

however, that new instructions, which
would modify this position, may come
at any time.

Settlement Is Expected

On the other hand, the Chinese
delegation stresses the effect that a
yielding on their part would have on
the political situation in China. The
receipt of a cable message from Gen.
Wu Pei-shi, which was in effect a
challenge to Premier Lian Shih-yi and
Gen. Chang Tso-ling, was pointed to
as an indication of the political fer-
ment brewing in China over the
Shantung issue. To yield, it is indi-
cated, might well mean an armed
clash between the forces of General
Wu, in control of the central provin-
ces, and General Chang, who domi-
nates Manchuria and who put Premier
Liang in office. This situation at home
constitutes the weakness of the
Chinese position in Washington.

There is no doubt whatever of the
truth of reports to the effect that the
Shantung railway controversy has
been taken up directly between
Peking and Tokyo. Both delegations
are awaiting instructions at the same
time, indicating, in fact, that they are
waiting for a settlement in Peking
which will merely require formal
ratification in Washington. It carries
also the clear implication that Japan,
having failed to secure her minimum
demands from the Chinese delegates
here, made a drive on the citadel in
Peking.

Besides the railroad question, there
is another matter that greatly con-
cerns the Chinese delegation: that is
the probability that the Conference

ference and that the chairman has promised that the agenda, as announced, is to be followed, together with the fact that Soviet Russia has been asked to participate in the Conference at Genoa, is causing considerable talk in the corridors of the buildings where the committees are meeting behind closed doors.

Definite Assurances Wanted

Russia not yet having established a government generally recognized by other governments, and Japan remaining in Siberia after other powers have withdrawn their military forces, create a situation which it is believed by persons well informed in international matters, makes it of the utmost importance to insist upon something more definite from Japan than assurances already given that she will get out when she has without exposing her interests in Siberia to danger. Mr. Hughes stated before the Conference that the integrity of Russia would certainly be respected. It is not to be supposed that he has changed his views on this subject. Action by the Conference in conformity with this statement would be most useful when Russia starts to come back.

Open Diplomacy's Efforts

The measure of open diplomacy attained by the Washington Conference was seen yesterday as having forced open diplomacy upon the conference at Cannes, by C. H. J. Snyder, representative at the conference of the Toronto Telegram, who expressed this view in a speech before the National Council for the Limitation of Armaments.

Referring to the Cannes conference, Mr. Snyder said:

"France and Britain contemplate a defensive agreement. All the world knows the fact. All the world will have the text of the treaty. A vast improvement that on the bad old school which would have produced a pact of which the first intimation might have been some gallant British naval reservist getting notice to report to the convoy of transports to France! If the world does not approve of this pact, the world will have a hearing."

Describing the progress of the Conference from its beginning in the "widest of open diplomacies" when Secretary Hughes placed the American program on the table, through the second and third plenary sessions, when the delegates were equally frank, to the completely closed committee meetings, Mr. Snyder cited the victories of open diplomacy and laid what failures the Conference had suffered to the secret diplomacy of the committees.

"Secret diplomacy stands charged with the murder of the Italian peasants who died in an attack on the French diplomatic offices because of a cable lie. Secret diplomacy also stands charged with the confusion which has arisen from the meaning of the four-power Pacific treaty. It also is blamed for France's fall from grace because her attitude, as revealed in the imperfect light of official communications, does not seem in accord with the 'will to do peace' or even common gratitude to her Allies."

Check to Disarmament

"It is secret diplomacy which has frustrated a real limitation of armaments so that while we have capital ships reduced, we have auxiliaries multiplied. It is secret diplomacy which defeated the abolition of submarines—a question on which Britain begged for an open plenary session—the abolition of aerial warfare. As a Britisher, I am proud of the part my country has played in this Conference. Our diplomacy has been open. I am confident that if we had secured an open session on the submarine question and had an opportunity of arousing American public opinion, the United States and Great Britain would have been aligned shoulder to shoulder for the complete abolition of undersea craft."

"We came here with two objectives—to gain and retain American friendship, and avert war between America and Japan. We feel we have gained our objectives—war seems to have been put much further away and we feel we have your friendship."

Treaties' Ratification Urged

Chairman of Limitation Committee Sees League as Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The Washington Conference was in no way conceived as in opposition to the League of Nations, into which 51 nations have now entered," said Oscar S. Straus, honorary chairman of the General Committee for the Limitation of Armaments, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.

"On the contrary, as I look at it, regretting as much as I do our not being members of the League of Nations, through the Conference the United States has already taken the decided step forward out of her isolation and it will eventually be a corridor for her entrance into some sort of a league or association of nations. This Conference was called for the very purpose for which the Hague Conference was originally convened, the limitation of competitive armaments and the removal of the crushing burdens imposed by them upon the economic life of nations."

Treaties Should Be Ratified

"It was found, when the delegates assembled at The Hague, in 1899 and 1907, that it was impossible to give this subject serious consideration, and it was soon sidetracked. The nations, with the exception of the United States and Great Britain, were not prepared and not willing to take any step in this direction, and Germany was opposed to the whole project of the Conference, opposed to arbitration in any form and to the establishment of an international court."

"I am in hopes that the treaties that will come out of this Conference will be ratified by the Senate. In the

meantime the press will be needed to marshal public opinion in favor of ratification. An organization known as the General Committee for the Limitation of Armaments, which was called into being by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and of which he and I are honorary chairmen, has already done considerable work in guiding public opinion in the direction and support of President Harding and the Conference."

"The whole progress of civilization from the earliest times has been gradually to have right supersede might. This is the problem of education and enlightenment. All human institutions which are effective and constructive are the result of growth and development."

Presidents Aided Peace

"Since the days of the prophets of Israel, the ideals of peace have been preached, but how to reach peace with justice, and how to check the predatory spirit of aggression has ever been an elusive problem. In the last two decades, the three statesmen who have contributed most to advance the cause of peace were our last three Presidents, Roosevelt, Wilson, and now Harding. In 1905 the Russo-Japanese war was brought to a conclusion by the mediation of Theodore Roosevelt. He was the first to set the wheels of the Hague tribunal in motion."

"In 1910, in Christiania, he delivered his great peace address and outlined a program which in the light of events was little short of prophetic. He emphasized the immediate need that something should be done, and quickly done, to check the growth of armaments by international agreement. He further showed that the chief weakness of The Hague plan was that it lacked provision for responsible initiative. He went even further in favoring a strong international force to make decisions effective."

"The second of the great leaders was President Wilson. His noble efforts and remarkable addresses will be quoted in the cause of peace for generations. The Covenant failed of ratification largely, if not entirely, because of unyielding partisan bitterness on both sides, for which he himself, with all his great qualities, was not entirely blameless."

Mr. Harding's Conference

"The third of the great, and I hope he may prove the most effective, promoter of world peace is President Harding. Though his Ambassador in London had unwittingly given such an untruthful interpretation in saying that our entrance in the war had nothing to do with the high purpose to promote the future peace of the world, President Harding summoned the Conference."

"The Conference has had far-reaching influence in clarifying the international atmosphere, allaying irritations that were gradually developing between some of the states of the victorious Allies. Although The Hague Conference found it impossible to achieve any result in that direction, the Washington Conference has laid out a definite plan not only for the limitation of armaments, but for a material reduction in the major ships of war, and for a 10-year holiday in the building of warships."

"The third major accomplishment is the conclusion of a treaty between the United States, the British Empire, France and Japan."

League Is Final Hope

"The significance of this treaty is not only for what it provides but for what it supersedes. This treaty has dispelled threatening clouds that were continually growing darker, which hung over the Pacific. Had nothing beside this been realized, the Conference would deserve to be acclaimed as a great achievement and success in international relations."

"The fourth great achievement is the agreement to limit the use of submarines and to subject them to the same rules of international laws as surface ships."

"Though we are not members, I am voicing the general sentiment in saying we favor the League of Nations and hope for its continuance and development for the better welfare of the 51 nations who are members of it and for the peace of the world. We do not believe that the Washington Conference will in any way weaken the League of Nations, but on the contrary will give it strength, and I believe we will yet take our part in the League under some modifications, and that the spirit and purposes of the Washington Conference will have its effect upon the League so that it will make its work more practical in safeguarding the peace of the world."

BRAZIL EXPOSITION COMMISSION NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding has appointed the following commissioners to represent the United States at the exposition to be held in Rio de Janeiro in September, 1922:

Col. D. C. Collier, to be commissioner general; Mrs. Henrietta W. Livermore, New York; Frank A. Harrison, Nebraska; Col. M. B. Ochs, Tennessee; Richard T. Momen, Wisconsin; William Grant Stevens, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, temporarily residing in Brazil.

MUSCLE SHOALS PLAN OUTLINED

Henry Ford Proposes Mammoth Industrial Center and Model City 75 Miles Long as His Outstanding Achievement

DETROIT, Michigan—(By The Associated Press)—If Henry Ford obtains possession of the Muscle Shoals project in Alabama, he will take immediate steps to make that part of the south one of the industrial centers of the country, it was learned yesterday. He contemplates one of the greatest undertakings in the history of industrial America. The plan includes development of the property as a model and the eventual extension of the system to many other parts of the country.

His proposal includes the building of a city 75 miles long in the Muscle Shoals region. It would be made up of a number of large towns or small cities. This is in line with the manufacturer's view that men and their families should live in small communities where benefits of rural or near-rural life would not be entirely lost.

Mr. Ford's proposal to the government includes leasing of the property for 100 years. But before the expiration of half that time he proposes to turn the completed project over to the people of the district or to the government in such a way that no one in the future will be able to make a personal profit from the undertaking. He will arrange that neither he nor any of his heirs may realize any monetary benefit from the Muscle Shoals plants or the power developed, it became known yesterday.

Mr. Ford proposes to make the project, if the government gives its consent, the outstanding achievement of his career. The Muscle Shoals project is, however, only the start of a greater program, it became known. This includes the development of water power facilities in many parts of the country by which persons in those communities would derive power to run manufacturing plants, light their homes, and run machinery on the farms. One detail of the plan is the harnessing by farmers of every creek and brook that crosses their property.

Henry Ford Seeks Lincoln Plant

DETROIT, Michigan—Representatives of the Ford Motor Company will bid for the property of the Lincoln Motor Company here when the holdings are auctioned by William S. Sayres Jr., master in chancery of the United States District Court, February 4, it was stated at the Ford Motor Company offices yesterday. If the Ford company obtains the property, a new Lincoln Motor Company will be organized, it is stated, and the Ford interests will begin manufacture of higher-priced cars than has been its custom in the past.

Under the plan, Henry M. Leland will be retained as president of the Lincoln Company and his son, Wilfred C. Leland, as vice-president and general manager.

When Arthur J. Tuttle, United States judge, ordered the sale of the property he placed a minimum price of \$8,000,000 on the buildings.

FARMER MAKES HIS WHEAT INTO FLOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIoux FALLS, South Dakota—The low price of grain and corn does not bother Peter Peterson, a farmer living in the Happy Hollow district of the Rosebud country, in south-central South Dakota. By the exercise of a little ingenuity he has discovered a method of receiving a fair price for his grain and corn, a price which pays him a profit. He markets the manufactured product. He has marketed the grain and corn itself he would be selling it at a loss.

Wheat is bringing little more than 60 cents per bushel at the market towns within reach of the Happy Hollow district, and to get his grain and corn hauled to these market points would have cost Peterson at least 25 cents per bushel, which would have left him a return of from 25 to 35 cents a bushel for his crop.

Out of this he would be required to pay the cost of seedling, harvesting and threshing, to say nothing of rent, labor and a profit for himself.

Some time ago he purchased a small flour mill, which he has attached to his live stock and household purposes. By this means he grinds flour and cornmeal every day while the engine is in operation pumping water for his live stock.

Peterson sells his flour and cornmeal to consumers living in the neighborhood at 2 cents per pound, and by this method of manufacturing and selling the flour and meal he is realizing \$1 per bushel for his wheat, rye and corn. Peterson reports that he has more of a demand for the manufactured product than he can supply.

RAISED VALUATION OF LAND CALLED UNFAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Despite a decline in land values, claimed by farmers to average 50 per cent throughout the state, the state tax commission has added to the total valuation \$56,104,839. The Illinois Agricultural Association, which has 100,000 members, points out that this will mean \$225,000 more taxes to the farmers this year. The farm organization claims that all other classes of property were relieved while ad-

ditional burdens were saddled upon the farmers.

As evidence that raised land valuations were unjust the farmers' organizations, including the state association and 93 county farm bureaus, presented to the commission in December the results of a state-wide land survey begun by them last April. This survey occupied six months and included estimates as to the true cash value of lands of three citizens in each township, figures being averaged to obtain an estimated county value per acre.

It was pointed out to the commission that there were nearly 2500 individual estimates, with 60 counties complete and 15 others nearly so. The figures proved, it was claimed, that the basis of valuation employed by the 1920 commission in valuing lands apart from county equalization figures was "grossly inaccurate."

LIBERAL MOVEMENT IN JAPAN GAINING, SAYS D. TOGAWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—There are many evidences of a rising liberal movement against the present controlling military element in the government of Japan, according to a recent statement made by T. Togawa, a member of the Japanese Diet, now in the United States as an unofficial observer of the proceedings of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments. Mr. Togawa recently spoke before the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches, and so impressed the members that he was requested to prepare an article for general circulation.

"The Japanese Liberals advocate home rule for Korea, complete restoration of Shantung to China, including economic status as well as political, absolute withdrawal from Siberia, unwavering maintenance of friendly relations with the United States, opening of all cabinet posts to civilians, universal suffrage, and other similar principles," said Mr. Togawa, in his statement.

"There are many unmistakable evidences of this movement, of which a few may be mentioned, such as the visit of the Imperial Crown Prince to Europe this past summer, breaking down all the precedents of conservatism. It is also significant that the two men particularly trusted to travel with him, and to act as counselors and guides, were men who were educated as Christians. Then there is the growing demand for universal suffrage, and the rising self-consciousness of labor, as manifested in numerous strikes."

"During the last two or three years leading professors not only of private institutions, but of the imperial universities, have had the courage to insist on their right to liberty of speech and of writing, even to the extent of arrest and imprisonment by reactionary and repressive forces." Mr. Togawa spent several months in prison because of statements made in a book on democracy.

"Last September, 'The Society for the Limitation of Armaments' was organized, also specifying among its objectives the removal of the obstacles to peace in the Far East, the overthrow of militarism in Japan, and the promotion of economic, industrial and political democracy."

"It is hard to know just how real and strong this liberal movement is. It is my belief that it is a product of Christianity and rests on Christian foundations. But that movement in Japan is still very young and crude. We number scarcely more than 200,000. Even so-called Christians, multitudes of them, neither understand nor really practice it. Not until millions of Japanese have been transformed by a vital Christianity shall we have a really strong liberal movement. This is Japan's most pressing problem."

"We have the forms of constitutional government and of parliamentary institutions, but they do not as yet grow out of the inner life of the people, nor depend on them; they are largely exotic. Japan's great need is that these institutions shall become indigenous, as well as effective, growing out of our own life. It is upon these foundations alone that a real liberal movement must build."

BLACK HILLS MAY BE RENAMED MOUNTAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIoux FALLS, South Dakota—For some time some of the newspapers of South Dakota have been agitating the matter of changing the name of the famous and picturesque Black Hills to Black Hills Mountains. The desire for the change in name is due to the belief that "hills" does not suitably describe these mountains and that the present name of the region tends to belittle the importance of the Black Hills district. The fact that Harney Peak, the highest point in the Black Hills, also is the highest point in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains is given as another reason.

The famous Black Hills were given their present name by the whites who penetrated them at an early day, and although by ordinary standards the peaks of the Black Hills are worthy of the name of mountains, many of the residents of the region are satisfied with the present name of Black Hills, and think it would remove some of the romance to change the name.

DUBLIN CASTLE TO BE VACATED

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—It is regarded likely that Dublin Castle will be taken over from Britain within the next few days. Cabinet circles anticipate this will be an event of the utmost importance in the minds of the Irish people, as a historic step toward the fulfillment of Ireland's aspirations.

CHICAGO LINES MUST CUT COSTS

Illinois Commerce Commission Will Endeavor to Satisfy Court That With Economy Five-Cent Fare Is Feasible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Measures forcing the Chicago surface lines to effect economies in operating costs are to be taken by the Illinois Commerce Commission, it was announced here yesterday by F. L. Smith, chairman of the commission. This movement will be taken in an effort to prove to the satisfaction of the United States District Court that a 5-cent fare is feasible. The commission ordered the fare reduced from 8 cents to 5, but the company got the court to stay the order on a plea that the revenue would not be sufficient to meet expenses.

In ordering the fare cut, the commission outlined certain reforms in the services which it said would make it possible to operate the lines at a 5-cent fare. The court held, however, that the economies estimated were mere guesses and that they should be proven in practice before a fare order could be based on them.

"The commission," said Chairman Smith, "contemplates citing the surface lines' representatives to appear before it in the near future. We will order them to put into effect the economies suggested in the previous order and will see how they work and then proceed on a reduction order to 5 cents. The Commerce Commission is on the square in this matter and ordered the 5-cent fare because the members of the commission believed such a fare would be best for all concerned and because they think it is practicable."

"The commission will make no move, however, until we have had an opportunity to study the order entered by the federal judges." Economies recommended by the Commerce Commission included cutting approximately \$1,000,000 from the fund held for damage suits against the lines; a reduction in the wages of the office forces running from the office boys to Henry A. Blair, president; a reduction in lawyers' fees, rerouting of cars in accordance with recommendations of the surface line traction expert, John A. Beeler, and the trimming of "lay-over" time.

STOP PUT ON SHIP RATE PROFITEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Profiteering in shipping rates for the congressional relief of Russia by private shippers has been brought to an early end by the prompt action of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in obtaining the use of Shipping Board vessels to transport supplies at cost in case private interests refuse to quote fair rates. At a conference yesterday between President Harding, Secretary Hoover and Albert Lasker, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, it was agreed that, although private shippers should be given priority in contracts over Shipping Board vessels, they should have this privilege only so long as they held to a fair rate level.

The question of what constitutes a fair return for transportation of supplies to Baltic ports was also settled at the conference by adoption of foreign shipping rate quotations as a basis, to which will be added about \$1.50 a ton as the differential in costs imposed upon American shipping over foreign competitors by American shipping law and wages. Notice has been served on private shippers by Secretary Hoover that so long as they maintain fair rates as determined by this criterion, they will be given the contracts for the transportation of relief supplies to Russia. As soon as they overstep the mark in their desire to take advantage of the situation, all contracts will be given over to the United States Shipping Board.

It was announced, however, that the cooperation of the majority of American shipowners has been obtained.

INCORPORATORS TO ADVANCE AIR SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York for the purpose of promoting trade and commerce in aircraft in the United States and other countries, to procure the uniformity in customs and usages of trade among members and to promote equitable legislation. Several foreign airplane companies are among the incorporators as well as leading airmen in the United States.

STATE DIFFICULTY IN ENFORCEMENT NOTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Baltimore News Office

BALTIMORE, Maryland—The admission that Maryland laws are inadequate is to be inferred from a letter which has been sent by the Attorney-General of Maryland to the United States Attorney-General. The letter was prompted by the request recently issued by the latter for closer cooperation between federal and state authorities and by his suggestion that each Attorney-General call a confer-

ence of the prosecuting attorneys for his state.

The reply to this proposal is that the position of Maryland with regard to food and fuel supply and the prohibition enforcement laws is "somewhat peculiar." Attention is called to the fact that this state lacks a state prohibition enforcement law and has no food and fuel supply legislation. As these two kinds of legislation are those for which federal and state cooperation are believed by Harry J. Daugherty to be most important, the incident might seem to bring to light a decided deficiency in Maryland legislation.

FRUIT GROWERS TO OPERATE SHIP LINE TO EASTERN PORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Official announcement is made by the California Fruit Growers Exchange, embracing approximately 80 per cent of all the citrus and other fruit producers of California, of the formation of a cooperative combine to operate a line of refrigerator steamers in facilitating the shipment of California fruits direct to the markets of the Atlantic coast.

This corporation, which is to be known as the Producers Steamship Company, has been incorporated, capitalized at \$2,000,000, and has 20,000 shares of stock at a par value of \$100. This stock has been taken by approximately 12,000 fruit growers of the state. The fruit producers, who are largely orange and lemon growers, since the greater part of the production of non-citrus fruits is sold either dried or canned, have signed agreements whereby they will ship by the new line 2,000,000 boxes of fruits—approximately 5000 carloads—annually.

Eastern ports of delivery and call are to be New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and probably Baltimore. Regular freight will be carried on the return voyages in competition with established intercoastal ship lines, but the entire management of the new line will be cooperative, and the handling of fruit expeditiously to eastern markets its primary object, irrespective of return cargoes. Docking facilities at the eastern ports have been arranged, as well as offices in the cities. The main western terminus of the lines has not been definitely established; it may be at San Pedro (Los Angeles harbor) or at Oakland. The latter city will build the necessary wharves and provide land, with a deep-water frontage, sufficient for the erection of a pre-cooling plant for the citrus fruits. Los Angeles has been asked to meet these requirements in its own harbor, and, if it does so, the home port of the new fleet probably will be located there, since it is closer to the larger area of citrus fruit lands in California.

Negotiations which resulted in the formation of the cooperative steamship company were conducted by the water transportation committee of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, and were personally supervised by C. S. Whitcomb, vice-president of the exchange.

INDIAN LIVE STOCK PRODUCERS ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—John G. Brown, president of the Indiana Federation of Farmers Associations, and also president of the new directorate of the National Live Stock Producers Association, has announced that Indianapolis will be among the first cities in which the live stock producers' association will set at work a plan of cooperative live stock commission dealing. The whole system of the working of the commission remains to be developed in its details in Indiana, he said, though the principle already is embodied in a cooperative marketing system in St. Paul and other cities.

The live stock commission will be formed in Indianapolis with experienced live stock salesmen to represent the farmers in an effort to eliminate costs that now accrue between the producer of live stock and the consumer of meat.

"We are not trying to go against the natural order of things," Mr. Brown said, "nor are we advocating a strike of farmers to keep down production. On the other hand we are urging the farmers to return to practical methods of farming, including crop rotation and the upbuilding of run-down land. The federation proposes to help the farmers to get better prices for their products. We believe that can be accomplished by the elimination of unnecessary market agencies."

THEATRICAL BOSTON

TREMONT THEATRE TWICE DAILY Except Sundays 2 P.M.—5 P.M.

"Peace, oh Peace, with One Another"—Danton

D. W. GRIFFITH'S ORPHANS OF THE STORM

with LILLIAN GISH DOROTHY GISH Ten Thousand Others

NEW YORK

"GET TOGETHER" AT THE HIPPODROME

CLOTHING WORKERS ENJOIN EMPLOYERS

New York Court Order Compels Observance of Contract Terms—Ruling Said to Be First of Its Kind in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The injunction restraining the employers in the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers Association from taking concerted action to violate their contract with the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, was made permanent by Justice Robert F. Wagner in the state Supreme Court yesterday. This was said to be the first time in the United States that an organization of workers had won an injunction to hold their employers to a working agreement.

Justice Wagner said emphasis was sometimes required on the elementary fact that a court of equity was open to employers and employees alike. Heretofore employers alone had prayed the court's protection against the threatened illegal acts of employees. Now the employees insisted upon restraining their employers' organization from violating a contractual obligation.

The union has claimed from the first, in the present strike situation, that in deciding to enforce the piece-work system and the 49-hour week, the employers were violating the agreement, which runs until June. The injunction restrains them from enforcing either.

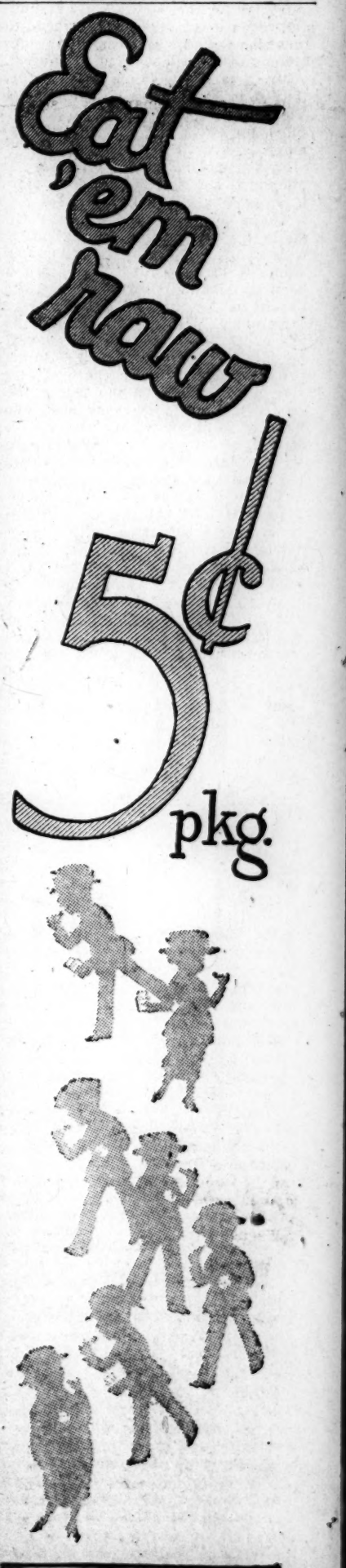
The temporary injunction against the union, restraining its members even from holding strike meetings, on the ground that they had violated their contract with the association, was granted recently to the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Association, an organization of contractors. The enjoining clauses were suspended pending a hearing on Friday.

Since the strike began, in November last, it is claimed that 900 firms have settled with the union and 21,000 employees have returned to work.

CANNON PRESENTED TO THE CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Baltimore News Office

BALTIMORE, Maryland—Three cannon, which were used for the defense of Baltimore in the Battle of North Point, were presented to the city recently by the Society of the War of 1812. The cannon, which were accepted by Mayor Broening on behalf of the city, have been placed at the entrance to Druid Hill Park.





Through the windows,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

An Alarming Precedent

Recently the dramatic critic of an American weekly was called to task by one of his readers for recommending a smart society comedy. The reader, on the strength of the critic's approval, attended with his wife, and liked the play not at all. The critic forthwith sent to the complainant the price of the two tickets. An amusing thing to do once, but it is doubted if critics generally will adopt the practice. And what if one of the western commonwealths of the United States should adopt a state law requiring critics to refund in all cases where their readers felt that they had been misled? Legislation that could fairly be termed no less eccentric has been spread upon the statute books. As another side of the picture one is reminded of the Iowa girl in George Ade's "Peggy from Paris," who had been abroad for an operatic training. Returning home she gives her father a sample of her expensive vocalizing. He is a simple, honest farmer and not impressed, even when she says she is paid \$500 for singing one song. "Daughter," he says solemnly, "Send the money back."

Patching Up the King's Speech

William Cobbett, who used to complain of the bad grammar and the indifferent English of the King's speeches to Parliament, surely never contemplated the omission which marked the King's speech at the opening of the recent session. The speech itself was remarkably short—133 words all told—and it came to a sudden stop without the usual invocation of God's blessing on the labors of Parliament. When the King had departed, the officials were horrified at the omission; and hastily sent up a verbal addition to the press. Some of the newspapers read it and some did not. Nor was this all, for when the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords and the Speaker in the House of Commons read out the speech at the afternoon sitting, the invocation was there, but the words were different from those supplied earlier in the day. The secret history of all these changes would make an interesting matter for a modern Pevensy.

The Bird Lovers League

About 200,000 Australians are enrolled in the Bird Lovers League. Among the ways in which Australian children are brought into line with the ideals of the bird lovers who started this movement are competitions in drawing birds from memory, the imitation of bird calls, and the identification of birds by name. At a public gathering in Melbourne recently, colored chalks were given the children and they were allowed five minutes to do a blackboard sketch. The winner showed an alert and life-like kookaburra, or laughing jackass. In the test which called for imitations of birds one of the best was that of the curious laugh of the kookaburra, which rings through the Australian bush and is often heard in the outskirts of townships. The third test, the identification of birds, was conducted by the showing of 15 lantern slides, each being thrown on a screen for 15 seconds, during which time the competitors had to write down the correct name.

Cabinet Council

Trade union rules do not apply in Downing Street, or the British Government would not have adopted the unusual course of having a Cabinet meeting on Sunday to discuss one of the latest phases of the Irish question. There have been Sunday sittings of the House—one of them was held to protest against Charles I. going to Scotland—but Sunday cabinets are so uncommon as to be included in the "freak" meetings of that powerful body. The most unusual of the kind was that held by Pitt, who being confined to his bed at his house at Hayes, sent for the Duke of Newcastle to come and see him there. The room had two beds but no fire, so that the Duke crept under the clothes of a bed in another part of the room. Walpole says that Pitt's long nose and his black beard of several days' growth added to the grotesque nature of the scene.

Seeing Australia

The popularity of the contest in Australia known as motor reliability trials rests not only on the merits of the large number of cars entered for the tests but also on the fact that various picturesque parts of Australia as thus made known to the city dwellers. Eight hundred miles of country

in Victoria have been mapped out by the Royal Automobile Club, and the drivers of the cars will discover how amazingly beautiful are the east and northeast of their own state.

A feature of the contest will be the interest shown by the countryside. Everywhere along the route the townsfolk are preparing to welcome the swift-moving caravan on rubber wheels, and one town has offered a cash prize and free refreshments if the club will use their main street for a hill-climbing test—a curious advertisement, one would think, for an enterprising town! The request, however, has given occasion for a statement by the officials of the club that nowhere in the 800 miles did they find a hill so steep that it might be fairly rated as a severe test of the modern car. This is by way of a tribute to the excellence of the automobile and not a recognition that Victoria has no steep pitches, including Mt. Buffalo.

THE WESTMINSTER EPILOGUE

Almost without interruption since the days of Elizabeth Westminster has produced each year a Latin play, which has been followed by an epilogue in Latin elegiac verse, a satire on contemporary events since the closing years of the sixteenth century. Modern topics are expressed in a classical language by a display of ingenious Latinity and a wholesale use of atrocious puns. This year the main lines followed by the epilogue are suggested by the fact that Mr. Randalow, the singer who has made so striking a success as the Highwayman in "The Beggar's Opera" at the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, and in the United States, is an Old Westminister, and therefore obviously destined to play a part in a satire on current events. Thinly disguised as Thraso, our operative highwayman appears at the junction of Clapham-in-jail, bent on a holiday from the Lyric, and the first syllable he pronounces suggests the name of Gay, the author of "The Beggar's Opera."

Gavissus lyricus paulisper abesse theatrum, Adsum securus.

He asks a porter when the Scotch Express starts, and receives the gloomy reply, "Never." Everything is at a standstill. There is no coal. The miner is on strike as usual.

statum: non currit usquam: Deest carbo: ut mos est, otia fossor agitur.

Thraso is in despair, and to make matters worse, Thais and Pythias, two rivals for his affections, appear in pursuit of him, and their names in the opera, Polly Peachum and Lucy Lockit, are suggested in his exclamation:

Et mihi! quae sequitur me femina? nostra quidemest, potius!

Et quae se in media haec altera lue

Punningly Pythias sighs over her love for highwayman Randalow, as she might have said in English, "My love, I run alone in search of thee."

Thais remarks that she is fain to be rid of the light of day, or does she mean Lucy?

Luce carere velim.

"How happy could I be with either," the song from "The Beggar's Opera," goes neatly into the hexameter which the pestered Thraso hums:

Utramvis tepeam latus, cara altera desit.

A French chef, Gnatho, made famous by Sir W. Orpen's Academy picture, has a word to say:

Me maior penna per aethera sustulit altum.

Dorus and Pamphila, "filmy stars," made a brief appearance, and a single glance is enough to convince the audience that Dorus' Christian name is Charlie, while Pamphila is a parody of Mary, the world's sweetheart:

Humani generis deliciae, Maria.

Laches, a Supreme Councillor, combines with Gnatho, the chef, to hack up the map of Europe, and echoes of familiar names, Lord Curzon and Silesia, give a topical interest to their conversation.

Gnatho: Finibus ista novis

Cur somnas?

Laches: Feel, sed quare dicere nolo.

Gnatho: Quidvis siles esse queas.

British defeats in sport suggest the appearance of a band of victorious foreign athletes. Chaeaea, presumably an Australian, is carrying home the famous "chaeaea," the symbol of victory in cricket. Simalio, with a polo stick and an American accent declares that England has been beaten from polo to polo. Chremes hopes for better things for England, but the Latin unhappy calls up tennis, another sore point for this country.

Chaeaea: Virtutis praemia, sacros

Hos cineres porti: nosque lares petimus

Quisque suos laeti, cum jam certamine

In omni.

Anglie miser, laces.

Simalio: Tectus utroque polo.

Chremes: Praemia nempe tenes nunc,

sed mox illa resurget

Nostorum virtus.

The epilogue ends with the loud ringing of the station bell and the porter comes rushing in in a state of wild excitement with a real lump of coal, which is eagerly inspected as a rare curiosity. The miners are at work again, the trains are running, and all the characters and the audience can go about their business.

Iam tandem vobis omnibus ire licet.

The Walls at Peking

A progressive and tragic sign of the times in Peking is the present action of the municipal administration of the city in tearing down the old walls of the Imperial City. In the center of the Tartar City itself, the home of the Manchus from which the Chinese were driven at the time of the conquest of Nurhachi, lies the Imperial City, the home of the Manchus officials and court retainers, surrounded up to a few months ago by massive walls of stone only inferior to those which surround

the Tartar City itself. Now these walls are being torn down to make room for civic improvements and for the ramored street car lines which will some day drive the ubiquitous ricksha out of Chinese life. So does Western progress break down the time-honored traditions and customs of the Chinese people.

Yung Loh in 1409 laid out the city of Peking as it is today, and to this great ruler of the Ming Dynasty Peking owes the grandeur of its walls and gates. Massive as are the walls of the city they have still been of no avail in checking the conquests of the Manchus or in protecting Peking from the "foreign devil" in either 1860 or 1900. They have survived change of dynasty and revolution but are now giving way before the peaceful penetration of Western ideas, but it is a sad reminder of the difference of attitude between Westerner and Easterner when such a picturesque landmark of the old city begins to disappear, and the old grandeur gives way before modern need for means of rapid transportation.



Amelia Opie, painted by John Opie, R. A.

AMELIA OPIE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Amelia Alderson, poet and author, is best known as the wife of John Opie the painter, but she was first and last an Alderson and a worthy representative of that Norfolk family. Her grandfather was a minister of a non-conformist church at Lowestoft and a remarkable man; her father, James Alderson, was an eminent surgeon whose close companion she was. Her cousin, Baron Alderson, with whom she corresponded all her life, was the father of Georgina, who married the third Marquess of Salisbury and became the mother of the Cecils whose names are so familiar in politics at the present day, and whose ideas are as independent and original as those of their intellectual and liberal mother, Georgina Alderson.

The tender attachment between Amelia and her father helped to form the girl's tastes and enabled her to share the pleasures of the little circle of intellectuals in Norwich whose practice it was to meet and discuss all the important subjects of the day. Mrs. John Taylor, at whose house the friends so constantly met, and who was called "the Madame Roland of Norwich," became her chief and intimate friend. The delightful letters Amelia wrote to her father from London were shared by him with Mrs. Taylor, and thus their friendship continued uninterrupted until Amelia's return to Norwich.

It was the time of the French revolution; Dr. Alderson hailed the dawn of the revolution, though, in common with others, he had little idea of what it would lead. Norwich was one of the places where revolutionary societies were formed, and that the Norwich literary circle was in sympathy with the movement is shown by the remark of one of its members recalling the excitement in Norwich when the news of the fall of the Bastille was first known. This lady said to a granddaughter of Mrs. Taylor: "Don't I remember your glorious grandmother dancing round the tree of liberty with Dr. Parr at Norwich!"

These revolutionary societies were not devoid of risk, for the government was hostile to such associations and measures were adopted to put them down.

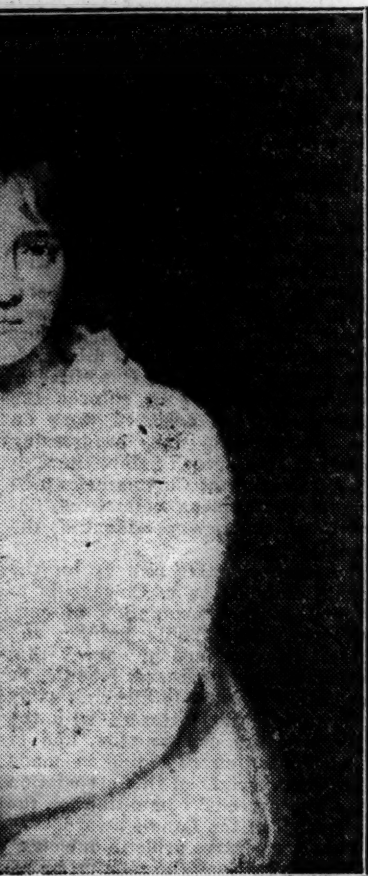
During a visit to London before her marriage, Amelia Alderson attended the trial of Horne Tooke and others for treason and she sent her father a lively account of it, but for precaution's sake he burnt the letters.

The abolition of Negro slavery, the repeal of the Corporation and Test acts and the reform of the House of Commons were also subjects that were earnestly discussed at the Norwich meetings. At this time Amelia Alderson must have been very attractive, with her high spirits, lively fancy and poetic talent. She is described as possessing graces of person and manner, as well as sweetness of disposition. Like her friend Mrs. Inchbald she seems to have combined a charming and attractive exterior with unlooked for strength of character. With her bright and smiling face and dressed in a robe of blue, a small bonnet placed somewhat coquettishly on her head and sur-

mounted by a plume of three white feathers, it is no wonder that John Opie, the fashionable London painter, when he saw her for the first time was attracted to her. Opie was the son of a Cornish carpenter who is described by Allan Cunningham as looking like an inspired peasant. It was always a joy to her to feel that she had helped him in his laborious life and crowned his success with happiness.

Among her old letters a list of her addresses at the time of her marriage was found by her executor, in which mention is made of a blue satin bonnet russe with eight blue feathers, nine small feathers and a feather edge, two blue Scottish caps, one striped gold gauze bonnet russe, four scalloped edged caps à la Marie Stuart, one bead cap, one tiara, as well as many dainty fal-lals. In 1825 she joined the Society of Friends, the Quakers, and adopted their simple Puritan dress and the headdress of white linen with a strap of goffered linen beneath the chin.

After her marriage she was encour-



Amelia Opie, painted by John Opie, R. A.

aged by her husband to continue her writing. In 1801 she published her first signed novel, "The Father and Daughter," which was followed the next year by a volume of miscellaneous poems. After 1806 came a long series of novels. Of their author the critical reviewer Jeffrey had to acknowledge that "she represents admirably everything that is amiable, generous and gentle."

Music was one of her accomplishments, though she was never very proficient in that art, but she delighted all who heard her sing ballads of her own composing, and when she returned to Norwich to her father's house her singing was one of her dear delights. She also had a taste for making little portrait sketches of her friends, and hundreds of sheets of these drawings were found among her papers. Besides her many personal friends she enjoyed acquaintance with everybody that could be mentioned as a celebrity in London at the time. She mentions as present at what she calls a very small party Monk Lewis, James, but not Horace Smith and a list of lords and ladies, with Lady Caroline Lamb doing her best to entertain everybody. Lady Wellesley Pole and her daughter and arrived bringing with them "a beautiful Prince, Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, but Blücher who was expected had not come. At last, however, the door was thrown open and the servant announced 'General Blücher' on which in strutted Lady Caroline Lamb in a cocked hat and great coat." How they all laughed!

But with all the gay company she saw she turned even in London to her Norfolk friends, among whom were the Gurneys and the Frys, to whose influence is to be attributed her eventual connection with the Society of Friends. Although she was not a Unitarian till that time, she went to the Octagon Chapel in Norwich, which was also attended by William Taylor and others of no very settled views. As Amelia imbibed more and more the ideas of her friends, Betsy Fry and Priscilla Gurney, she took up the work that has been specially connected with the name of Elizabeth Fry.

She and her father were among the first visitors to Earlham, when Mr. Gurney first hired the place that has since been intimately connected with that branch of the Gurney family, and it was at Hudson Gurney's house in London that she met some of the most interesting of her new friends. At one time she performed an almost daily act of love in visiting the prisons, workhouses or schools at Norwich. At the summer assizes she would be seen in court; in fact when her cousin, Baron Cecil's grandfather, attended the midsummer assizes in 1850 she was in court, and made her usual offering of a bouquet to the judge.

Mrs. Opie went to London to see the Exhibition of 1851 and met her old friend, Miss Berry, both of them being wheeled about in bath chairs. With her usual high spirits she challenged the once famous society hostess to race her in her chair. Mrs. Inchbald said that the total absence of artificial manners was the most remarkable characteristic of Amelia Opie, and that characteristic she always retained.

Then warmed and fed, their skills

THE CANAL IN WINTER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Our canal has the unique distinction of being a waterway in the summer, and a playground in the winter, and a liberal education in the ways and sports of youth all the year round, and when I say playground I don't merely mean that it is frozen over and skated upon, but something vastly more amusing. Every December, just when it is getting comfortably and solidly frozen, the water is let out and its bed becomes a long, snow-filled hollow, a titanic trench, winding its way out of the city through parks and streets into the open country.

It is a curious sight, the emptying. You know to a day or two when it is going to begin and if your windows overlook it you watch for it. One morning the ice begins to crack along the banks—you can hear it if you happen to be near—and great black bowlders begin to push through and to balance cakes of glassy, green ice on their heads, making caverns and fissures into which the children crawl with exploring shouts. In a few hours the sloping of the sides is plainly visible and by the next morning the canal has become a huge icy hollow with a narrow floor and slippery sides, down which, if you want to skate, you have to toboggan first either upright or "downright," so to speak, according to your whim or your skill.

Perhaps there is a week's skating after this, perhaps the snow has come already and there is none at all, but whichever happens the canal is henceforth the children's own until the end of March.

No one uses the bridges any more, the pedestrian crosses at all angles, chuckling at the time saving, and his little beaten paths come to look like a gigantic blue spider's web drawn upon a sheet of gray.

Quickly the children begin to come and as soon as school is "out" they pour down into it and the fun is fast and furious until meals or bedtime calls a halt. Some of them scrape and sweep away the snow to make skating rinks, according to their size and pertinacity, and organize hockey matches with all the professionalism of their big brothers at the "Arena"—including the noise—and their skating is a sight to marvel at. Others bring their sledges and toboggans. The banks are the only hills hereabouts and up them they climb and down them they shoot, head first, feet first, anything first, with whoops of joy, to pick themselves up at the bottom, shake off the snow and "keep the pot a-boilin'."

There are gangs and groups wherever you look and all playing as they only know how to play. Here is a solitary polar bear cub dragging a tiny scarlet sled, solemnly climbing a little hill and shooting down it, owing nothing to nobody and describing Punch's little song

On fat unsteady legs he ran
A body, woolly-coated man.
Humming a happy little song,
Most endlessly content and long.

It is impossible not to stop and watch them whatever your hurry, and when your windows overlook them you make no bones about it and don't pretend to count the cost.

Not far away the city playgrounds have built up a toboggan slide and it is there fun centers after dark, because electric lights line it and mysterious depths engulf it and if there is a thing children love it is to be out at night. So the long shadowed procession climbs the stairs, pauses a moment on the top, then drops down and down, and swings across the white floor with the ringing of wood on ice and the yell of fun let loose. We aren't too grown up to join them sometimes and we make up parties and borrow toboggans and slide, as they call it, with the best of them and then finish the evening round a chestnut-roasting fire.

But it is really when the heavy snow comes in Janu'ry that the fun proper begins. Then all the humps and bumps in the bank are filled, rinks are abandoned, and skaters take possession and their long double tracks lie blue in the yellow sunshine winding in and out across and back up and down, wherever fancy has made a trail.

Then we come into our own, too. Since November our skills have been stacked inside the hall door ready for this moment and in the 5 o'clock twilight, or on Saturday afternoons, we slip them on and start out to join the dozens who are doing the same.

There is no telling the boys from the girls and no one wants to; they are all having the same good time. They are most of them dressed alike, woolly caps, short coats or sweaters, breeches, boots, long woolen gloves and black or yellow skis. There is no difference in their skill or daring either; all hills come alike to them, and if there is a jump they jump it. And if they end with their heads in the snow and their skills in the air or in knots, what of it—there is the more laughter and a determination on the part of the knotted one to do it again the right way up.

It is very lovely in the twilight along the canal. A great yellow moon climbs slowly above the pines, flinging long waving shadows across the snow and patterning the banks with a tracery of boughs. Far in the west the last of the light fingers, and pale stars begin to tremble among the elm tops.

Here are a pair, girls or boys, one of each perhaps, and they carry staffs in their hands and satchels on their backs; they are off for a supper camp in the snow. They will scrape away the snow beside a rock, cut pine boughs to sit on, stick their skills on end in the snow, then they will toast their sausages and their bread over their fire and consume incredible quantities of hot dogs while the sparks fly and the fire slowly burns their faces and flings wild shadows among the pine trunks.

Then warmed and fed, their skills

are strapped on and caps pulled down, for the north wind is cold out here on the hill and homeward they go, detouring round the uphills and sliding the down ones, their skills swishing through the powdery snow like no other sound in the world unless it is the midsummer grass.

The moon is white and cold overhead now and the stars are sown broadcast across the velvet sky. The city lights lift a warm glow across the north and there isn't a sound but the faint chatter of an unfrozen rapid in the river below them.

ROME AT THE TURN OF THE YEAR

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When we reached Rome from Milan, on a recent Sunday morning, we were confronted by a request to pay a supplementary sum of 25 lire on our railway tickets. It was for the privilege of traveling on Sunday—an impost now to be abolished, it seems. Life in general, for the visitor from overseas, is not too expensive because of the exchange, which hovers in the region of the nineties for an English pound. However disadvantageous that may be for trade abroad, Italians at home manage to adapt themselves to the conditions with great ingenuity. British and American guests at the hotels pay prices based on the exchange; the Italians, it is said, come under a lower scale. In any case, they do not generally inhabit the same caravansari as the Anglo-Saxon, though there are exceptions. But were it not for this discrepancy in values, few could afford to pay the hotel tariffs which would work out at about £3 a day—at par—for ordinary accommodation. So nicely is calculated the exchange that a surtax on a foreign letter is rendered in the precise English or American equivalent. Thus, the doubled halfpenny on an understamped London letter becomes 30 centesimi when it reaches Rome.

It is satisfactory to feel that the stranger does not profit by the misfortunes of the land. Though real enough, these misfortunes do not prevent the private citizen from buying good food and clothes at home. If one thing more than another strikes me it is the good clothing, even of the poorest Italians. This applies to all but the southern cities, where the current of industry and labor has never run very deeply. Even the beggars in Rome and Milan are well dressed. There is possibly no industry more profitable under the Italian sun. Certainly beggars are reputed to be men of substance. Their takings, if small, are obviously regular. Hardly an Italian passes them by. It is a custom, almost a superstition, to give never to disregard the outstretched hand, lest those who do so should come to want and appeal in vain for charity in the hereafter. Beggars are subject to the improvement that characterizes the material ways of life in Italy; better trams and trains, better housing for the poor.

Opera and orchestral concerts herald the winter season; baked chestnuts on little charcoal stoves at the street corners, beside which squat women, their faces framed in colored handkerchiefs, are familiar and friendly signs. Rome is at her best, radiant skies and a warm sun; ideal winter weather, for the atmosphere is clear and bracing, cool at the ends of the day. Restful, too, is the quiet beauty of the Campagna, which has the quality in its light of Millet's "Angelus." The same sturdy peasants as waited upon the evening bell are in the fields, bending over the fruitful ground that looks silky in its softness. The vines are still in the fields turned red and gold like the planes, along the roadside in Rome—pictures of beauty with their black tassels hanging amidst the autumn leaves.

Prascati set upon a hill, overlooking a wide stretch of the Campagna, with the hills shrouded in veils, rose colored or blue, is radiant this afternoon in its frame of tinted foliage, its woods burnished with gold, its avenues shining by the roadside. Beyond is Tusculum, telling of Cicero and his letters to Atticus. Was not this the pleasantest place on earth? Other villas have their history, also. Here is one from which brigands carried off the secretary of Lucien Bonaparte and his two attendants in 1818. This happened in the broad light of day. The prisoners were held until ransomed by the prince. Centuries before, at another villa, Lucullus gave his banquets.

They will tell you that Greece has been robbed of treasures or meekly copied to satisfy the pride of Rome; that, in her day of power, she enslaved the artists—indeed, that her plumes are borrowed and that by her strong arm she commanded and not by her culture and inspiration. And yet Rome is not living on the past, but full of pervading originality, as you will see even in the sculpture she has evolved from the idealism of the Greek, showing superior strength and power—not to speak of the architecture which expresses in stone and stucco the nation's mood. Moreover, is not the greatest art life itself crowned in the Roman centuries, by the splendor of her laws?

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NEW TOLSTOY LETTERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A third edition of the three first volumes of P. J. Biriukov's "Biography of Tolstoy" has appeared in Berlin, published by J. P. Ladyschikov. Biriukov wrote his biography during the lifetime of Tolstoy, whom he consulted on every point and to whom he submitted his writings. Intimately acquainted with Tolstoy's family life there were many intimate secrets which he was allowed to divulge. Only after a lapse of time, as the term of his engagements expire, is he enabled to break silence and tell that which he knows. In this third edition he finds himself in a position to publish the correspondence with Tolstoy's first fiancée, Mademoiselle Valérie Arseniev. Countess Tolstoy was opposed to the publication of these letters during her lifetime, and it was in deference to her wishes that Biriukov, who had obtained the correspondence from Tolstoy himself, abstained from giving it publicity in the first two editions of the biography.

The tenth chapter of the third or present edition is devoted to this correspondence and is entitled, "Romance." The date of the letters is 1856-57, and it is interesting to find in this early period all the characteristics of Tolstoy in his maturity. He is not only a devoted lover, but also, and primarily, a severe moralist. He is perpetually endeavoring to reform a character in which he saw evidences of frivolity and worldliness. The moralist eventually swamped the lover. Tolstoy having become convinced that Mademoiselle Arseniev's temperament would never permit of a devotion to the humble country life he was determined to lead, abandoned the projected marriage.

Tolstoy's imperative desire to exert a moralizing influence on his surroundings thus early manifested itself. It was interwoven in his nature with a fierce spirit of opposition. Both factors have to be considered if an otherwise "unintelligible" attitude on the part of Tolstoy is to be fathomed. Nobody would have expected to find him in the sixties out of sympathy with the radical movement of the advanced sections of Russian society. It is illuminating to hear the reasons which Tolstoy gives himself in explanation of this singular attitude: "With regard to my attitude toward the excited state which then prevailed in the whole society I must say that (and this is a feature of my character, either good or bad, but peculiar to myself) I always opposed instinctively influences sweeping in from without."

This strongly developed independence may account for Tolstoy's judgment in literary matters, which often gives the impression of being at variance with views which he might have been expected to hold. In his maiden speech before the Moscow Society of Friends of Russian Literature in 1859 Tolstoy defended the thesis of pure art against an audience professing utilitarian views.

No ethical nor aesthetic formula would ever suffice to cover the manifold nature of Tolstoy's intellectual and social interests and pursuits. A characteristic of his mental processes is his determination to obtain first-hand and reliable information at any cost. He studied Greek and Hebrew in order to verify the texts of the Old Testament and the Talmud. His thirst for knowledge, for beautiful music, for the fine arts, was unquenchable and yet he contested the usefulness of the higher human activities. Turgenev points to that contradiction in Tolstoy when commenting on the famous "Confession," which was the first of his books to come under the ban of the censor.

Tolstoy's work on the Gospels, and more especially the ideas which developed in his novel "Resurrection," caused his excommunication from the official church of Russia. Mr. Biriukov says that this excommunication opened a new epoch in the life of Tolstoy, to which a separate volume must be devoted. The fourth and last volume of the revised biography will be awaited with impatience by all friends and admirers of Tolstoy. It is unfortunate that so far there is no English translation of the work.

The Home Beautiful

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RAILWAY OFFICIAL
DECRIES RATE CUTPresident of Baltimore & Ohio
Declares That Reduction, at
Present, Would Not Be for
the Benefit of the PublicSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—At the inquiry of the Interstate Commerce Commission into the railroad rate situation, Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, declared yesterday that the railroads of the country cannot make a reduction in rates at present.

Rates will eventually come down, said Mr. Willard, who added that to hasten the movement unduly would, in his judgment, be unwise, and would not tend to promote the larger public interest.

"The carriers, unable to provide from earnings in the past, reserves such as are contemplated in the Transportation Act, are not now in a position to make a general rate reduction in anticipation of possible lower operating costs to follow," said Mr. Willard. "While the present condition of affairs in the country and the rest of the world is difficult and trying, it is the logical sequence to the war that must be borne until, by means of orderly and well-considered processes, a more normal condition can be brought about. I do not think the best interest of the public would be promoted at this time by action of any kind which would tend to reduce immediately the revenue of the carriers."

"High as railroad charges are, they are not higher relatively than other prices are or were, and it is important to remember that railroad charges of prices were the very last to go up and in the nature of things cannot be the first to come down. They can and will participate in the downward movement of all other prices."

Mr. Willard pointed out that even before the general freight increase went into effect on August 26, 1920, "the industrial and economic readjustments, which were world-wide and which were a natural outcome of the war, had begun," only to be reflected some months later in this country, he said, by a sharp business decline.

"The carriers," he continued, "subject as they are to regulation by the governmental agencies of the states and nation, were not able to reduce their expenditures promptly, in keeping with their declining revenues, and this in turn served to shrink the net earnings of the carriers so seriously that they were compelled, in order to maintain their financial integrity, to resort to forced economies in all directions, which in turn meant fewer men employed and less material used and purchased. This enforced policy on the part of the railroads contributed in measurable degree toward accentuating the business depression."

Mr. Willard said the financial results already attained by the railroads have been accomplished "only by forced economies that are neither in the public interest, nor can they be indefinitely continued."

"I suppose the real question now is, are railroad rates declining as rapidly as the public has fairly a right to expect? Are the railroad managers doing all that can be fairly expected of them, to reduce the cost of transportation? To the first question, my answer is, Yes. In my opinion, to accelerate the downward movement artificially at this time would injure the roads and would not benefit the public."

STEPS TAKEN BY
COUNTY TO SAVE
FOUR OF ITS ROADSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The board of supervisors of Contra Costa County, lying just across the bay from San Francisco, have closed by ordinance four of the leading and most-used highways of the county to all motor truck, motor bus, motor stage, taxicab and jitney use. These roads are barred to all automobile vehicles operated for hire. The new law goes into effect on February 3, 1922, and provides a \$500 fine, or six months' imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment, as penalty for its proven violation.

Contra Costa County is the first of several counties in the State to enact such a law, stating that the ordinance is "in the interest of public safety and for the protection of the general traveling public." Technically, the law forbids "transportation of persons and property for compensation" on any one or all of four highways, as follows: The Tunnel Road, from the Alameda-Contra Costa County line to Walnut Creek; the San Pablo Canyon Highway, from San Pablo Avenue to the Tunnel Road; the Clayton-Marsh Creek Road from Concord to Byron, and the Willow Pass Road, from Concord to the Martinez-Pittsburg Highway. Other counties, it is understood, will follow with similar ordinances within the next month.

JAPANESE SHIPS CUT
RATES FOR CARGOES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California—Japanese tramp freighters operating out of Atlantic coast ports to the Orient are proving to be serious competitors of American ship operators through so-

licitation of cargoes at rates much below those established by the Atlantic-Pacific westbound conference.

Shipping men here have been advised that the rate conference of lines operating from New York to Far Eastern ports has practically ceased to function, following the refusal of two of the members to concur in the latest rate reductions. According to information received, Norton, Lilly & Co., with branch offices in this city, and Funch, Edye & Co., were the two conference firms that refused to conform to the low rates established by the Japanese tramp freighters.

REPUBLICANS HEAR
NEW TARIFF PLANMr. Smoot's Valuation Proposals
Discussed by Senate Leaders
—Prospects in Approaching
Elections Are ConsideredSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Questions of legislation that are likely to become the issues at stake in the congressional elections next fall, coupled with the concern of the Administration over the so-called "revolt" of the farm bloc, engaged the attention of Senate Republican leaders at a conference last evening.

With the record of the Administration under a fire of criticism from all sides, the President's spokesmen in the Senate see the urgent need of reaching an agreement on such matters as the tariff, the soldiers' bonus and the foreign debt refunding bill, that have been blocked thus far through the failure of all factions within the party to conciliate their differences.

Reed Smoot, Senator from Utah, one of the leaders of the Finance Committee, has drawn up a series of amendments providing for a new American valuation plan in connection with tariff legislation. He intends to introduce them in the Senate today, and they were considered by the Republican senators attending the conference. The fact that such senators as Arthur Capper of Kansas, Charles L. McNary of Oregon, and Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin, all leaders of the farm bloc, were admitted to the conference of the steering committee members is significant, in that it indicates that the Old Guard faction is making desperate efforts to play for the farmer vote.

The Newberry case also was discussed, with the probable effect that the seating of the Michigan Senator would have in the next elections.

Republican leaders realize that the chances of their party in the next elections are jeopardized by the failure of Congress to act on many of the important pieces of legislation pledged during the presidential campaign. The unpopularity of the tax bill is merely one indication of the disappointment of the people over the record of Congress. For the Republican Party to retain control of the House in the forthcoming elections, it is conceded that the legislative program must be carried out and the breach between the Administration and the members of the farm bloc healed.

It was not expected that the first conference would accomplish anything definite. But at least the members of the steering committee hoped to "sound out" the members of the farm bloc on a number of important questions that must be decided between now and next November. Party solidarity must be maintained, they admit, at any cost.

GREAT RANCH, LAST
OF "LAND EMPIRES,"
TO BE DIVIDED UPSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The last of the "land empires" of an earlier day in California has yielded to the demand for small farms, and the pressure of high taxes. The 100,000-acre ranch of the Miller & Lux Corporation, which owns, all told, some 300,000 acres in the San Joaquin Valley, this State, has joined in the formation of an irrigation district to put water on more than 500,000 acres of land along the northern end of the western side of the San Joaquin Valley.

Under the recent heavy taxes, the heirs of Henry Miller and John Lux, "last of the cattle and land barons" of California, attempted a few months ago to sell off their holdings. They found, however, that these lands could not be sold unless irrigation systems were provided for them. The agreement now reached is hailed as a considerable step in the development of the San Joaquin Valley.

Under the contracts made at the same time the agreement was signed, the Southern California Edison Company agrees to construct water storage reservoirs sufficient to assure irrigation for the newly-formed district, and to prevent floods by the impounding and direction of surplus water, all to be done free of charge.

AIR MAILS ELIMINATED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With provisions for the air mail service eliminated, the annual post office appropriation bill, carrying approximately \$554,000,000, was favorably reported yesterday by the House Appropriations Committee.

BAR SESSION AT SAN FRANCISCO

TAMPA, Florida—San Francisco yesterday was awarded the 1922 convention of the American Bar Association by the executive committee of that organization in session here.

FRICTION OVER NEW
YORK PORT PLANSGovernor Miller Advocates the
Proposal of Port Authority
and Says City Administration
Prevents ImprovementsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Gov. Nathan L. Miller by special message has urged upon the Legislature the "immediate, pressing, critical need of the comprehensive improvement of port and terminal conditions at the port of New York."

Further delay of action upon the report of the Port of New York Authority, which includes a plan for such improvement, would be notice to the country, he says, not to rely on promised measures of relief, and would accelerate the drift away from the port and the "effort to commit the federal government to a vast expenditure for another outlet to the sea."

Though he did not mention it by name, the reference to the St. Lawrence River project. Present port facilities, the Governor finds, have been developed without plan, largely as expedients, and they create rather than relieve congestion. The resulting loss falls upon the commerce of the country and directly adds to the cost of living of the 8,000,000 inhabitants of the port district. Shipping is leaving the port, he says, commerce seeking other outlets to the sea.

Incapable itself of affording any relief, the Governor says that the New York City administration not only refuses to cooperate but for particular reasons attempts to obstruct any constructive effort to solve a problem in which there should be no politics. The administration prevented action on the Bi-State Commission report in 1919, obstructed a compact between New York and New Jersey in 1920, but did not prevail with last year's Legislature. Now the city, says the Governor, is using its authority to construct a tunnel between Brooklyn and Staten Island solely to prepare a plan for port development, which is obviously designed to prevent adoption of the Port Authority's plan.

Governor Miller says that the bad faith of this proposal is sufficiently disclosed by the fact that as reported it involves an issue of the corporate stock of the city to an estimated amount of \$225,000,000, much beyond the city's borrowing capacity. The Governor also calls attention to the fact that the city chief engineer proposes, as a substitute for the compact between the two states, a plan for a new state to be organized, comprising the 105 municipalities within the port district.

The Port Authority plan, though not perfect, does not violate home rule, says the Governor, but preserves the power of each municipality to develop its own water front. The Port Authority is called the one existing agency having the power and capacity to inaugurate port relief, and the first step toward this relief, the Governor says, is legislative approval of the Port Authority plan.

MR. COHAN TO RESUME
AMERICAN PRODUCINGSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—George M. Cohan is to resume theatrical production in the United States, despite his recent decision to produce exclusively in England. This change in his plans was made possible by the action of the Actors Fidelity League, of which he is a vice-president, and whose foundation during the actors' strike he made possible.

Mr. Cohan announced his retirement from the American stage soon after the Equity Shop was put forward. Mr. Cohan and the league oppose this on the ground that it means a closed shop in the theater.

Members of the Producing Managers Association are protected from the Equity Shop during the life of the agreement which ended the strike. Mr. Cohan comes back to American producing because of his membership in this association. It was the league which wrote him that the association would probably make him an exception to any rule which would prevent his membership in the association, because of his official position in the league. Mr. Cohan replied that he would come back and fight the "closed shop" as a member of the association if they would take him without interfering with his league membership. The association, following this reply to the league, promptly elected Mr. Cohan. So he also is free, until 1924, from the Equity Shop, and is ready to fight that shop both now and when the agreement with the actors' Equity Association ends.

PLANS DRAFTED FOR
FEDERAL AID ROADS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is considering a tentative draft of rules for administration of the Federal Highway Act under which \$75,000,000 is made available for construction of federal-aid roads, it was announced yesterday. In formulating these rules, the department is consulting the state highway officials, who will have much to do with carrying out the purposes of the act, as represented by the executive committee of the American Association of State Highway Officials.

Each state highway department has been requested to submit to the department a tentative map showing routes proposed for primary and sec-

ondary systems of roads to be constructed under the act. In considering these recommendations, special attention will be given to social and economic questions involved. Meanwhile, pending definite decision upon details of the federal highway system, each project submitted by the states is to be given close study by the bureau of public roads to determine whether the proposals will fit in with the general system as finally worked out.

STRIKE IN CHICAGO
IS UNSUPPORTEDSix Building Trades Unions
Indicate Their Refusal to Join
in Opposition to Landis
Award—Citizens Take ActionSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Six unions have voted against joining the strike in the building trades, or indicated that they will vote against such action. The strike has been called by the Building Trades Council to support the carpenters who are fighting the Landis award. The bricklayers and structural iron workers have voted to continue at work. Similar action is expected of the hod carriers and unskilled laborers, and the lathers and the architectural iron workers.

With the exception of the plumbers, all jobs vacated by strikers last week on four building projects in support of the carpenters have been filled, according to a report by the citizens' committee appointed to enforce the Landis award. It delayed work on these enterprises was progressing normally. In a speech before the Chicago Association of Commerce, which promoted the citizens' committee, Edward Gore, the new president of the association, said:

"The most effective remedy for the ailments of business in Chicago is to be found in the resumption of constructive work, both public and private. Every ounce of energy that this community possesses should be immediately devoted to clearing away the obstacles that interfere with the progress of the construction, and that end every effort should be made to throw the weight of this association behind the citizens' committee for the enforcement of the Landis award."

"If we are to have pride in our city," said Joseph R. Noel, the retiring president, in his farewell speech, "if we are to have honor and honesty in our business dealings; if we are to free the tenant and the home owner from paying two prices for what he gets—the cost of construction, plus the cost of extortion, inefficiency and greed; if we are to make it possible for industry to exist in Chicago; in fact, if we are to retain our self-respect, the citizens' committee fight must be won."

TELEPHONE BUSINESS
RECORDS DEMANDED
IN ILLINOIS INQUIRYSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Asserting its authority to compel public utilities to show cause why their rates should not be reduced, the Illinois Commerce Commission has ordered the Illinois Bell Telephone Company to prepare and submit a complete statement of its business operations for the last two years. This is considered a reply to the company's contention that the burden of proof was upon the commission.

Fourteen statements are demanded in the order. These statements, it is believed, will form the basis of the investigation of telephone rates to begin January 11. Copies of all contracts in force during 1920 and 1921 are requested.

It is particularly specified that copies of contracts with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company are desired for examination. The contract with the Western Electric Company is also specially mentioned. Copies of contracts for supplies, maintenance, labor and construction work are requested.

Statements of the operating costs of all departments and activities, analyzed month by month, explanation of methods of charging depreciation, valuations put on plant, equipment and real estate, and records of taxes paid on different properties for the last three years, are asked for.

Operating revenues are to be shown month by month, according to the order. The company is directed to analyze the revenues and their distribution to the various activities; and to show revenues from subscribers divided as business telephones, residence and party lines, long distance and toll lines, and booth telephones in the city.

NEW YORK WOMEN
ADOPT PROGRAMSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Political education for voters, development of government efficiency with improvement in election laws and methods, direct primaries, efficient women in public offices, jury service for women and equal representation in political parties are features of this year's program as outlined by the New York State League of Women Voters at its convention here yesterday.

Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, chairman, felt that equal representation of women in political parties seemed almost assured by Gov. N. L. Miller's recommendation to the Legislature that provision be made for it. The convention voted to join the national league in working for direct citizenship for women, in support of the Sterling-Towner bill and of the Lehlbach bill for reclassification of federal employees.

RATES COMPARED
IN UTILITY CASEAction Against the Boston Edison
Electric Illuminating Com-
pany Is Based on Comparisons
Made With Other CompaniesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Comparative rate figures, introduced to show discrepancies between local levies and those made by other companies, were met by assertions that difference in rates does not imply that they are based on identical conditions, at the hearing yesterday before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission on the case of the City of Boston and others against the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. Readjustment of commodity rate charges and abrogation of the levy on customers under a coal clause, permitting assessment of increased fuel costs, are the aims of the action.

Information developed yesterday was almost entirely as a result of cross-examination of Louis R. Wallis, superintendent of the sales department of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, by Greenville MacFarland of counsel for the petitioners. Mr. MacFarland continued with the theme begun at a previous hearing when he questioned the company's president as to the extent of contact and inquiry made with the operation and rates of other electric illuminating companies. The president, at that time, referred to Mr. Wallis as the official best qualified on these points.

Replying to preliminary questions, Mr. Wallis confessed to a general knowledge of how other companies in the country operate. This information, he added, was acquired both by study of data provided in the reports of the companies and by personal investigation. Mr. Wallis said that he had attempted to keep in touch with rate charges and inquire into any which presented a comparative interest. Mr. MacFarland asked whether the Cleveland, Ohio, municipal electric company was one of these, to which the witness replied in the affirmative.

Questioning by Mr. MacFarland developed considerable detail concerning the electric light and power service in Cleveland with respect to Boston. It was brought out that the Cleveland municipal plant, supplying 14 per cent of the total service supplied, charges 3 cents per kilowatt-hour, maintains a lower power rate and lost money during the last fiscal year. The rest of the light and service, it was explained, is provided by the private illuminating company which charges 5 cents per kilowatt-hour plus a minimum charge levy of 75 cents, or approximately 5½ cents per kilowatt-hour.

The rate charged by the Boston Edison company was stated as 10 cents per kilowatt-hour, plus approximately one additional cent by reason of the coal clause. In answer to Mr. MacFarland's comparison of the figures, Mr. Wallis asserted that conditions are not comparable. The municipal plant he described as "an overgrown block lighting plant," while the private company is able to maintain a low rate by reason of large volume of bulk power business sold to a densely-settled manufacturing area. Boston customers of like size are scattered, he asserted.

Other factors entering into the advantageous position of the Cleveland company, according to Mr. Wallis, include the fact that there is no illuminating gas company operating as a competitor. Cleveland was described as probably the most highly saturated market for the electric company, the density of the distribution of its customers cutting down the general distributing costs. Many comparative statistics were introduced in support of the argument that the conditions under which the companies operate are not comparable.

MANUFACTURERS'VIEW
ON PROBLEMS SOUGHTSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—To acquire an intimate knowledge of the needs and aims of Massachusetts members of the National Association of Manufacturers is the desire of John E. Edgerton, newly-elected president of the association, in planning a round-table conference and luncheon to be held in Boston on January 18. Following conferences on economic problems from the manufacturers' point of view with President Harding, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, Mr. Edgerton is said to be particularly interested in getting the New England attitude toward taxation, transportation, merchant marine, waterways and other issues.

"The present Administration," declares Frank F. Porter, a member of the executive staff of the association, "particularly the officials of the Department of Commerce and Department of Labor, have shown a much finer interest and understanding of industrial problems than those of preceding administrations. They have shown a willingness and a desire to cooperate with industry in the effort to reach normal conditions again. These departments seem to recog-

Breakfast Eggs, large . 65c doz.
Native Dressed Fowl . 40c lb.
Large Brown Cooking Eggs 38c doz.

W. K. Hutchinson Co.

284 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE,
COR. FALMOUTH ST., BOSTON.
Arlington—Worcester—Lexington

nize the interrelation and interdependence of government and business. The recent expressions of President Harding and Secretaries Hoover and Davis on industrial matters have been received with much gratification and appreciation by the business interests of the country. The National Association of Manufacturers is definitely committed to various matters that apply particularly to the New England section. Take, for instance, the matter of taxation, tariff and the American plan of employment. It recognizes that Labor has a right to a fair day's pay but demands a fair day's work in exchange and refuses to turn over the management of industry to the radical leaders of Labor unions. The American plan is rapidly growing throughout the country and now practically all of the large factories in the east are operating under this plan."

CALIFORNIA WILL
SCRUTINIZE FUTURE
"DRIVES" FOR MONEYSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—The State of California is preparing to establish much closer and more rigid control of all charitable and eleemosynary organizations within its boundaries, according to an official announcement which has just been sent out by the state Board of Charities and Corrections. Hereafter, it will be much more difficult to obtain state permission for the formation of a charitable organization, and "drives," campaigns and similar organized efforts in the name of charity not only will be discouraged, and limited, but will be closely inspected both before and after they are presented to the people for contributions. County boards are urged to adopt the same stringent rules.

For a long time there has been steady and increasing opposition to drives, campaigns and general public soliciting. Many of these activities, organized and resulted in private gain. In its statement the board says it is frequently "called upon to authorize or license charitable undertakings, either proposed or already started, sometimes under conditions which are very questionable. Often these undertakings are not well conceived, or necessary, and are initiated by persons who have an imperfect knowledge—to say the least—of what they are undertaking. It is in order to check this waste of social effort and of funds, and to regulate more closely the solicitation of funds, that new policies have been adopted."

BOSTON DEALERS CUT
ANTHRACITE PRICES

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Retail prices on anthracite were lowered 50 cents a ton by the dealers of this city yesterday. Pea coal was the only grade to which the reduction did not apply, as a lessening of \$2.50 per ton on it went into effect two weeks ago. The new figures hold good except when delivery to the bins cannot be done by means of chutes.

Present prices are, therefore: Pea, \$10.50; stove and nut, \$15; egg and broken (furnace), \$14.75. Recent removal of the federal tax, based on freight cost to Boston, is thought to be the cause for yesterday's reduction.

THIRTY-CARAT DIAMOND FOUND

NEW YORK, New York—William J. Lavarre, formerly engaged in exploration for the Smithsonian Institution and Harvard University, arrived yesterday from South America with a 30-carat stone which he claims is British Guiana's largest diamond. The stone, now awaiting appraisal by custom officials, will have to be halved because of a flaw. The stone was obtained by Lavarre after a prospecting trip of several months.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER PAYS TAX

NEW YORK, New York—John D. Rockefeller yesterday sent to the Federal building a check for \$391,698.38 which the Supreme Court decided he owed as taxes on income from pipe lines which had been transferred to oil companies.

Cleanliness
and Comfort

Mattress Protectors will keep your mattresses clean and perfectly sanitary under all conditions. Mattress Protectors are light in weight, cover the mattress like a blanket, easily washed, good as new. Once used we are sure no housekeeper would be without them. Not a luxury but a necessity. We have sold over a million Mattress Protectors to families who know. Sold by first class department stores.

EXCELSIOR QUILTING CO.
15 Light Street, New York, N. Y.Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats
Lovely Blouses, Dresses, Skirts

"A Bright Spot of the Town"

The Ellsworth Store
SOUTH BEND, IND.

C. H. ALDEN CO.

Manufacturers of
MEN'S
FINE SHOES
Standardizing quality as to grades, shoes of Superior Quality, Style and Fit at Favorable Prices.
BOSTON, MASS.

"Say it with Flowers"

From

Randall's Flower Shop
22 Pearl Street
WORCESTER, MASS.DRY ENFORCEMENT
'CODE FIGHT' OPENSRhode Island Prohibitionists Start
New Campaign for Measure
Defeated Last Year Through
Alleged Trickery of Opponents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Prohibitionists will start a new campaign in the General Assembly to remove the sting that they feel in having Rhode Island the only state in the Union without some form of enforcement law.

The movement will be initiated with the introduction of a bill, identical with that offered last year and defeated through alleged trickery on the closing day of the session. Leaders of the Republican Party, which holds majorities in both branches of the assembly, have promised to support the bill, a promise which they profess to make from the very imperative need of enforcement legislation.

Two Republican assemblymen last year, ignoring the party pledge, voted against bringing the bill out of the judiciary committee. In this way the House was prevented from acting on the bill, already passed in the Senate. Now the fight is to bring the bill into the hands of the committee on special legislation, where it should more properly have been referred at the last session, with the trickery unforeseen.

So much criticism of the dominant party has been incurred by last year's action in permitting the defeat of the measure without a fair chance in the House that leaders are guarding against a recurrence of treachery. Most of the rural districts of the State are made up of dry constituencies, irrespective of party politics. These are the districts which were feared by the enemies of enforcement, who effected the disastrous ending of the bill. In substance, last year's trickery was due to the knowledge of the anti-prohibitionists that if the bill got before the House it would pass.

The committees for this session are the same as they were in the last session. Analysis shows that the committee on special legislation is favorable, as majorities go, to prohibition enforcement legislation. In addition it is definitely known that with a fight for the seat of a United States senator at stake the Republican leaders do not want to be impeded by the responsibility for the defeat of the prohibition enforcement law. First the Republicans have to fight it out among themselves to settle on a candidate. Then they have to wrest from the Democrats the place now held by United States Senator Peter G. Gerry. Mr. Gerry is known as a "wet" senator from his voting in Congress. He will have no good ground for claiming support from the prohibitionists. The prohibition movement has grown so lustily in this State that it will reckon in the senatorial contest with no mean accounting.

A size up of the situation indicates that the enforcement bill has a fairly good chance for passage.

Hawawake's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORKSomebody has asked us
about linen prices.

They are lower

We are now receiving
linens from Belgium, Ire-
land, Sweden and other coun-
tries of Europe at prices
much lower than they have
been in several years.

This is a good sign.

And it will be welcome
news to many homes who
turned to cotton during the
war, when linen prices
jumped up so rapidly.

SCIENCE CASE AGAIN BEFORE COURT

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The so-called Christian Science case was again before Justice Crosby yesterday. No appearances were entered by the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society or by Mr. John V. Dittemore.

The text of the proceedings, verbatim, is as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT
Suffolk, ss. In Equity,

CROSBY, J.
PETITION OF THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST,
IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS,
FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES UNDER
A WRITTEN INSTRUMENT.

Appearances: Messrs. Bates, Noy, Abbott & Dana, and Clifford P. Smith, Esq., for Petitioners.

Boston, January 11, 1922.
Mr. SMITH. May I please the Court: Counsel for The First Church of Christ, Scientist, wish to present the petition for the appointment of Trustees for the Christian Science Publishing Society. We are not yet advised as to whether there is a contest, or what contest.

The COURT. Whom do you appear for?

Mr. SMITH. For the Church, with Governor Bates.

The COURT. Well, there is a petition already pending for that purpose.

Mr. BATES. Judge Smith has been associated as counsel with us in this case from the beginning.

The COURT. Yes. Well, there is a petition already pending filed by—

Mr. SMITH. That is what I wish to bring up, your Honor.

The COURT. Do you mean that you desire to file another petition?

Mr. SMITH. No, your Honor. We just wish to bring this up this morning.

The COURT. At the hour appointed.

Mr. BATES. Well, I have been considering this matter since the last hearing, and it seems to me that it is advisable at this time to set on the petition which was filed by Eustace and another against Dickey and others, No. 35431, Equity.

The COURT. That petition is a petition praying that the Trustees who were recently removed be allowed to resign, and that their accounts shall be considered and passed upon at this time. I think that it is advisable now to set upon that petition to the extent of deciding an interlocutory decree according to the resignation of those two Trustees, and the question of the appointment of new Trustees will then come before the Court. But that question is a question which cannot arise here, because the hearing which was set for today was a hearing upon the question as to whether the Directors acted in good faith in removing the Trustees. In view of this interlocutory decree which is to be entered today accepting the resignations of those two Trustees, which will be filed later, the question as to whether the Directors acted in good faith would seem to be obsolete—there would be no reason for considering that question.

This matter of the appointment of new Trustees is not a matter which was scheduled to be heard today, as I understood it. The matter which was to be taken up today was the question as to whether the Directors had acted in good faith in the removal of the Trustees; but that question, in view of this interlocutory decree which is to be entered, is not before the Court.

Now, what I desire to have done is to have the pleadings in this case, this petition for accounting, completed by the filing of answers by the respondents. The Directors therein named, and also by the defendant Dittemore, who is joined as a defendant in the case; and that the pleadings be completed today, and that the hearing on the accounts be taken up tomorrow morning. Is that satisfactory to you so far as the time is concerned, Governor Bates?

Mr. BATES. So far as the time for finishing the pleadings is concerned?

The COURT. So far as the finishing of the pleadings and the beginning of the hearing on the accounts of the Trustees.

Mr. BATES. Does your Honor intend to hear the accounts—hear those questions?

The COURT. Yes. It seems to me desirable that the hearings should be started without delay, as soon as possible.

Mr. BATES. I appreciate the efforts of your Honor to try to bring this matter to a conclusion. It is certainly something that I wish to cooperate in in every way possible. I think, however, I ought to direct your Honor's attention to this question, and that is as to whether or not the resignations of these Trustees can be accepted after they have been removed, as a matter of law. I had previously stated in your Honor's presence that we would welcome the resignations of these Trustees; that we did not seek to remove them unless we were compelled to do so; that we did not wish to cause them any more humiliation than was necessary; and that we just as soon—rather—they would leave by resigning, and have that as the record. But they declined to do that, and we did remove them. If we had that power to remove them that became something that has been expected, and their resignations could not now be accepted, as it seems to me, unless they are accepted as of a time prior to the actual removal. I merely suggest that as it seems to me a legal difficulty for your Honor's consideration.

As to the accounts, I also will be very glad to have the question of the accounts heard as speedily as possible. It has been intimated to your Honor that there are some pretty serious questions, and that there are some matters that we could not know fully in regard to until we were in possession and could deal with what had been done. Nevertheless, if your Honor thinks that the question of the accounts should be taken up before we

have that information, with such information as we have, we will be glad to file an answer in that petition, upon our present information, and proceed to a hearing as rapidly as possible. I should hardly think that tomorrow was sufficient time for the filing of that answer, which I understood to be your Honor's suggestion, because it does involve quite a little of very careful consideration in regard to many of these matters.

The COURT. I thought in view of the fact that the petition had been filed for several days perhaps you were in a position to file the answer without very much more delay.

Mr. BATES. We could file it, as I said, so far as our information goes, but the trouble is that they wish to take up these accounts, which involve thousands of items. As to the fact that the items are on the books there is no question, but as to the propriety of them there may be many questions. We are not informed in regard to that. We cannot have that full information as long as we are kept outside the Publishing House.

Now, simply for illustration, we have not been able to see vouchers—matters of that kind. For instance, we discovered only yesterday that there were entries that the accountants who had been employed to come here from Chicago to go over their accounts, and upon whom they had expended something like \$40,000—that those accountants had traveling bills and hotel bills of something like \$12,000 in that account. Now, we would like to have a chance to investigate such things as that before we can pass on these accounts, and yet that is a matter that did not come to our attention until yesterday.

The COURT. The answer ought to particularize as definitely as possible the claims which the Directors make, so that the Trustees may be advised of any claims that are being made.

Mr. BATES. I agree, your Honor, and that is why we needed this time, after we can have a chance to examine these vouchers. Many of these vouchers have not been exhibited to our accountants. I mention this as an illustration of the difficulties that we are encountering, because that is a matter that, although we had obtained all the information we could, we did not find out that fact until yesterday, that over \$12,000 had been expended for hotel bills and traveling expenses of accountants coming here from Chicago. It seems to us to have been unnecessary on its face and a wasteful expenditure of money. It may be that it was necessary.

Now, that is only one thing. We anticipate, we fear, that when we get to examining these vouchers we will find many such things that we ought to question, but we cannot set them upon an answer today, because we have had no chance to examine them.

The COURT. Well, would you be able to complete the pleadings so that the answer might be filed and the case go on Monday—next Monday?

Mr. BATES. As to our present information. But your Honor understands that there is still that hidden information which we have not possession of, but if our Trustees were placed in immediate possession there I think we might do that.

The COURT. Well, Trustees, Mr. Bates, cannot be immediately appointed in view of the situation, which has been going over so many times. They demand a right to be heard on the question of good faith; and that question being out of the way by this decree which is to be entered, this interlocutory decree which I have already spoken about, then comes the question as to who shall be appointed Trustees. I suppose there will have to be a hearing on that question, but I do not desire to have this hearing on the accounts delayed until that is settled.

Mr. BATES. I had assumed that your Honor was intending to have this hearing in order that you might be in a position to either say that these Trustees are there properly acting, or else that new Trustees should be appointed. I refer to the hearing that was set for today, on the question of good faith.

The COURT. I am only taking one step at a time. I am to enter an interlocutory decree accepting the resignations of these two Trustees, so that there will be nobody acting as Trustees at that time.

Mr. BATES. May I ask why, then, the question would not be ripe as to who should be appointed Trustees?

The COURT. Yes; I am willing to take that question up, but I have already stated that I want to finish the hearing on this petition; I want to finish the hearing on this petition so far as it relates to the accounts. I am willing to take up the matter of the appointment of new Trustees sooner or later, but I have already notified counsel on the other side that this matter would come up, that this matter would be heard—this matter of the accounts of the Trustees.

Mr. BATES. Of course, your Honor, our only information was what we received in court the other day, that we were to be heard this morning on the question of the good faith of the removal of the Trustees, and we had no intimation of any kind that your Honor thought that the question in regard to the accounts should be taken up at this time. In fact, I understood your Honor to state the other day that you could not take the time to hear the accounts, and that that should be excluded. Now, we would like the hearing on the accounts, and we welcome your Honor's hearing it as early as possible, but what we do think is necessary, whatever way is done, is that there should be Trustees there to run this business in the meantime; and if these Trustees are now to be allowed to have their resignations accepted, it seems to me that that does clear the way where the appointments might be made immediately. So far as I know, they have

not questioned the characters of the men or their suitability for this office, who have been suggested.

The COURT. Well, I will take that matter up when we start, at the same time.

Mr. BATES. May I inquire for information, then, who is to be in charge of this Publishing House after these resignations are accepted by your interlocutory decree today?

The COURT. There will be no Trustees in charge.

Mr. BATES. Well, I assume that would put it back, then, to what the Court spoke of as the ultimate authority in this case, the Board of Directors, so far as the actual supervision and conduct of the Publishing House is concerned, in the meantime.

The COURT. I will take up this matter of the appointment of Trustees, at least, you may bring it up when the matter is assigned for hearing on the question of the Trustees' accounts. What I want to find out is whether you would be able to file your answer so that the case may be taken up on Monday.

Mr. BATES. Will your Honor excuse me a moment while I confer with my associates?

(Conference between Counsel.)

Mr. BATES. In order that our position may not be misunderstood, your Honor understands that we are ready to proceed with this question as to the removal, and to show that it was done in good faith and regularly, and are ready to proceed at this time on that. If your Honor has decided, as I understand you have, that you think that an interlocutory decree should be entered today accepting the resignations of these two Trustees, that is, assuming that this is already decided, we think that it should be without prejudice to the Board's action in removing them. In other words, I assume that your Honor would be willing that the decree should be so worded that it will show that there has been no action on your Honor's part on this question of removal, or, no consideration of that question, no passing judgment on it, at least.

The COURT. The decree would recite that this petition for permission to resign having been filed, that the Court acts on that petition, and allows, permits, these Trustees to resign. It is based solely on their application. It hasn't anything to do with anything else. I act on their request, that is all.

Mr. BATES. But your Honor will recall that they tried to restrain us from doing this thing, and your Honor refused to restrain us from doing it. Now, all we ask is that the interlocutory decree shall be framed in such a way as to indicate that this is without prejudice to the action which the Directors have taken.

The COURT. Of course it is so intended.

Mr. BATES. I assume so.

The COURT. Yes.

Mr. BATES. I would simply like to have the decree indicate, with such wording as your Honor may see fit.

The COURT. Very well.

Mr. BATES. Now, with those resignations accepted by your Honor today, there will be no Trustees, and the ones who have resigned, and whose resignations have been accepted, will of course not have any reason for remaining there even as de facto Trustees. That being the situation, it would seem to me that the question of who shall be appointed their successors is a simple question, and one that could be heard very quickly; and I would therefore request that that question be heard at the same time, if you like, but prior to, and determined prior to, entering on the question of these accounts, which may take considerable time. I should think that that would be necessary really for the welfare of the Trust; that the Trustees under those circumstances, that are to be appointed by your Honor—that that question be heard on the same day, but before your Honor takes up the question of the account.

The COURT. Well, that is my suggestion, that I would consider that I cannot come to a determination of it now because counsel on the other side would desire perhaps to be heard on it, but I will take it up for consideration at the beginning of the hearing on the accounts.

Mr. BATES. Now, in regard to the completion of the pleadings in this case. We are so anxious that we are willing to waive some things possibly that your Honor thinks may be necessary; but I direct your Honor's attention to the fact that Mr. Ogden was a Trustee, and he is one of the Trustees whose accounts you are asked to settle. Yet he is not made a party by Mr. Whipple to this suit in any way, although he only resigned last July and was up to that time a Trustee. We think, in other words, he should have been made a party, and were we proceeding in the regular way we should have included upon it before, or at least have brought it to your Honor's attention and asked your Honor to insist that he be made a party before proceeding in the matter.

Again, the Trustees have filed no accounts whatsoever. They have asked that the accounts be settled and yet they have filed no accounts, and there is nothing in their petition in the nature of an account or a settlement, or anything whatsoever. Therefore there is nothing, so far as their pleadings go, that gives us the basis for an answer to file. It has appeared before your Honor that there are some matters that we already know about, that we would like to have the Court pass upon the propriety of, in the way of their expenditures.

Now, as to those matters we are perfectly ready to file an answer, and will file one, in order to expedite matters, and have it filed by tomorrow morning, so that this case may go on tomorrow in accordance with your Honor's first suggestion. But your Honor will readily recognize that there is something of an impossibility of exactness in these pleadings, where the plaintiffs' or petitioners' plead-

ings are in such condition as they are, and where there is also a question of whether or not proper parties are there.

The COURT. Do you desire to have this person who is a Trustee up to last July made a party?

Mr. BATES. I think he should be made a party. We do not represent him; Mr. Whipple represents him.

The COURT. Well, you should file a motion to that effect—somebody should, at any rate.

Mr. BATES. But your Honor suggested that these pleadings be completed tomorrow morning and that we should go on with the hearing at that time, and that is what we would like to do. We can file a motion, but as to whether or not Mr. Ogden will then want a chance to come in and file some pleadings, we do not know. But I understand your Honor is willing to go on and hear this case on its merits tomorrow, so far as these accounts are concerned, and that is what we are willing to do, with the understanding that unless some reason should appear to the contrary your Honor will first hear the question as to the appointment of the Trustees.

The COURT. Yes. Then I understand that the answer will be filed today?

Mr. BATES. Well, I think, your Honor, we will not only need the day but the evening, in order to file it.

The COURT. Well, tomorrow morning.

Mr. BATES. We will have it filed by nine o'clock tomorrow morning and we will furnish Mr. Whipple with a copy of it, but he knows of most of the matters.

The COURT. Do you expect to bring in this other person by making a motion to that effect?

Mr. BATES. We will do so, your Honor.

The COURT. Of course if he is made a party, then he is entitled to time to appear.

Mr. BATES. I think we would rather not file the motion, your Honor.

The COURT. (To the Clerk.) Well, is there anything else, Mr. Clerk? Will you notify Mr. Thompson to have Mr. Dittemore file his answer tomorrow, and that the case will be heard on the accounts tomorrow; and also notify Mr. Whipple that tomorrow Governor Bates will bring up the question as to the appointment of new Trustees as well as the hearing on the accounts?

The CLERK. Yes, your Honor.

(Adjourned.)

NEWSPAPERS AID IN CURBING FRAUD

Possibility of Press Action to Make Fraudulent Securities Laws Successful Is Explained

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Enlistment of the press of the nation in the movement to curb and outlaw fraudulent securities and their promoters, was urged by James A. Davis of the Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, in an address to New England members of the Investment Bankers Association of America, as head of the investors' and advertisers' bureau of the Chicago Chamber, and in cooperation with the administration of the state fraudulent securities law, Mr. Davis has been in a position to observe the issues surrounding the "blue sky" problem.

The function of the press in a campaign against fraud in this direction, Mr. Davis explained, lies in censoring of financial advertising. Publicity should be given to the better and sound investments, he urged, while advertising of questionable securities should be refused by the newspapers. Mr. Davis also deplored the element of political consideration often entering into the enforcement of the sky law by a public official.

Regulatory laws with regard to securities, the speaker declared, are essential, even though rarely invoked.

Mr. Davis described the manner in which the censorship of the advertising columns in Chicago has worked out. Considerable revenue was lost by all of the newspapers from refusing financial advertising copy disapproved by Mr. Davis. The temporary loss of revenue, he added, has been amply made up in the confidence of the public in the financial advertising columns of the newspaper, and the press has the satisfaction of having been a large factor in making the legislation successful.

EVIDENCE OF ELECTRIC LAMP COMBINE GIVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Evidence before the Lockwood Committee yesterday was regarded as showing that the General Electric and the Westinghouse companies control 99 per cent of the electric lamp business of the United States; that the General Electric signs contracts with manufacturers by which bulbs, lamps, and other fixtures are made under General Electric patent; that the General Electric requires manufacturers to admit that these patents are valid although the English courts have decided two to be invalid; that the company also limits the amount of manufacturing that can be done by imposing a fine amounting to 20 per cent of the excess over a certain figure, with the manufacturers required to reduce production next year by the amount of excess; that such licenses to manufacturers were in effect before 1915 and no new ones have been issued since.

The witness was Lambert Schmidt, president of the General Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, a manufacturer of incandescent lamps under the alleged General Electric plan.

BRITISH MONOPOLY OF OIL IS DENIED

Sir John Cadman Explains That Persian Oil Plan Does Not Exclude Others, and Says American Money Is Welcomed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Ownership of the oil deposits in Mesopotamia will be secured to the Arab state as part of the administrative arrangements under the treaty mandate, and Great Britain is denying to all nationals, her own included, the opportunity to make any superficial examination of these areas for commercial purposes until she has been definitely charged with the mandate, declares Sir John Cadman, former chairman of the Inter-Allied Petroleum Council.

Recently Sir John, before the National Petroleum War Service Committee here, said that the following things were not true:

That the British Government is engaged in the oil business and controls the Anglo-Persian and Royal Dutch Companies.

That Great Britain is trying to secure a monopoly of the petroleum resources of the world.

That Great Britain is shutting out American citizens and American capital.

Ownership Denied

In explaining these matters in detail, Sir John says:

"One is led to believe that the British Government is a great oil company, with subsidiaries such as the Royal Dutch Shell and Anglo-Persian Oil companies. Rumor asks you whether you can afford to become dependent for even a portion of your crude petroleum upon such a British oil corporation and especially upon a great Anglo-Persian-Royal-Dutch-Shell combine. You are asked to believe that within a few years your own internal source of supply will be exhausted."

"I say emphatically that the British Government is not in the oil business. She does not control the Royal Dutch Shell; she does not have a single share in that corporation which is controlled by foreigners; and with the exception of holding shares in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, the British Government is not interested in oil companies, and certainly has no control over the commercial management of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company."

"The Anglo-Persian Oil Company, with which I am now associated, was formed in 1909 to take over and exploit certain concessions which had been acquired in 1901 by a Mr. D'Arcy. After an uphill fight the company met, with a certain measure of success, and in 1913 acquired additional capital to carry on its work."

"Money was not easy to procure for oil ventures. An attempt was made to sell to the British Naval Department a certain supply of fuel oil, payment in advance. It was necessary for the department to assure itself that the supply would be forthcoming before agreeing to such payment; with this object in view a small naval commission was sent to Persia to investigate the source of supply. I happened to be one of the technical members."

Commercial Policy Free

"The result was satisfactory and the terms of the contract agreed to. It then became necessary to find some security and the plan was hit upon of increasing the capital of the company, and of allotting to the British Treasury ordinary shares for these funds. Two government directors were appointed to the board, but these directors were not to interfere with the commercial policy of management."

"This arrangement was made in 1914 and the position is the same today. The government still has its contract for fuel oil, is still an ordinary shareholder, but has no voice in the management of the company. The reason for this arrangement was a full recognition by both sides of the advisability of government trading, and the inability of the government properly to administer a commercial concern."

"I cannot help feeling that the company has suffered from the presence of their sleeping partners, through the inference that the government exercises an influence over the commercial affairs of the company. The operations of the company have been very successful but not because of, but in spite of, the government holding."

Door Is Open

"American companies, anxious to go abroad and develop petroleum resources, will find that while the group of countries which constitute the British Empire subscribe their own conditions, the British people welcome American capital; the door is open, in fact a very open door with few exceptions, and where there are no restrictions, these will soon be removed."

"A weird picture has also been drawn about Mesopotamia. The fact is that the interests of the Arab state will be carefully safeguarded. Due consideration will have to be given to rights legally secured before the war and any such rights can only be considered when the new government is set up."

"It has been stated that in the San Remo agreement, Great Britain and France parceled out Mesopotamia between themselves. As one of the signatories, I can assure you that there was nothing in the minds of the framers which was against the interest of the United States or any other country. In no part of that agreement is there a suggestion of discrimination, nor was it the intention to discriminate against any similar reciprocal arrangement with any other country."

HIGH GRADE MEN FOR BENCH URGED

Reformation of Methods of Selecting Judges in Rhode Island Sought by the Bar Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—An appeal by the Rhode Island Bar Association to the lawyers of the State to assume an active part in the reformation of the methods of appointing two new Superior Court judges is being made. A personal appeal to all lawyers has been made by the president of the association, Richard B. Comstock. The prospects are that a new judgeship will be created and that a vacancy will be filled.

This unprecedented action on the part of the Bar Association is regarded as due to the fact that with few exceptions in recent years the General Assembly has filled judgeships more through political potency than by reason of known qualifications of candidates. Now the association suggests that each lawyer name three lawyers "believed to be fitted for the position."

The result of this "vote" will be communicated to the General Assembly as an expression of sentiment of the bar.

Mr. Comstock's appeals to the lawyers "not to let politics, race or creed influence them in making their selections, adding that it is 'un-American' to be influenced by these considerations."

In a circular appeal he asks that the lawyers be guided solely in making their choices of men by their "character, ability, knowledge of the law, some experience in the practice of law, industry, fearlessness, and a love of his fellow men."

He reminds each lawyer of his responsibility thus: "You owe a duty to the community where you live. Do not let any self-interest sway you in this choice, but do the best that you can do to serve the people in the community where you live."

MILK STRIKERS ASK JOBS BACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Milk wagon drivers who went on strike here on November 1 have ended their strike, removed George W. Briggs and other leaders who, they claimed, had jeopardized the interests and mismanaged their affairs, and asked for their former positions. The strikers say that they were wrong throughout the strike in spite of the fact that Mayor John F. Hylan and Dr. Royal S. Copeland, commissioner of health, both upheld them. The employers say the strikers must await their turn in filling vacancies.

WOMEN ON JURY RULED ILLEGAL

AUSTIN, Texas.—Declaring a grand jury with women members is illegal, the Court of Criminal Appeals yesterday reversed and dismissed the 99-year sentence of Robert J. Riddle, convicted in Waco for murder. Under the court's ruling the prosecution against Riddle is dismissed and there is no case against him. The court recently held that the grand jury which indicted Riddle, having two women members, was illegal and all indictments and bills returned by it were likewise void and illegal.

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WINTER STREET—FOURTH FLOOR

The Shepard Stores

BOSTON

PORTUGUESE PLAN FOR NEW ELECTIONS

Parties and Sections Arranging Majorities in Constituencies in Usual Way — Electorate Comparatively Small

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LISBON, Portugal — Arrangements for the new Portuguese elections which are one of the results of the recent revolutionary movement (which set forth the proposition that the general election held earlier in the year was improperly declared and conducted and that the Parliament that came from it was unconstitutional and without authority, so that all its proceedings should be annulled), are now being completed, which is to say that the parties and sections are arranging their majorities in the constituencies in the usual way.

There is nothing whatever to indicate that the new elections will be any more correct than the last were, or more representative of public opinion, which has no chance of declaring itself. There was indeed at the last elections a certain feeling that the parties and politicians had a golden opportunity, and one of the last they might ever have of doing the right thing, and if the people had been properly encouraged they would have supported them with effort and sincerity. It was generally realized then that the country had almost reached its eleventh hour. But the political cupid, intrigue and insincerity of the politicians again asserted themselves, and the electorate—which in proportion to the manhood of the country is very small, largely as the result of the illiteracy of the manhood—became very indifferent.

Through this indifference the apparently certain schemes of the politicians nearly went wrong, and it was partly owing to various incidents that such dissatisfaction was afterward manifested with what took place. One of the points in the issue that most annoyed the politicians was that no fewer than 12 Royalists were returned for Lisbon, which has always been regarded as a stronghold of Republicanism. This vote was made not so much that Lisbon wanted a monarchy again, but because it was at least very tired of every kind of Republicanism that had been offered to it. However, the high authorities could not allow the gain of a dozen monarchist seats to pass without something more than mere protest, and so an official inquiry was held, monarchist voting papers were got rid of and others of a republican sort produced, and by this sure process the 12 seats were reduced to two. However, in spite of all that was done in Lisbon and the country the results and the new government did not look right to those who felt themselves most concerned, and so here are new elections.

Monarchs to Participate

It was recently stated that the monarchists, disgusted with past proceedings and being quite assured that those pending will be no better, would not contest any seats at the forthcoming election, regarding such effort as waste of time and money and calculated to produce a wholly wrong impression. Leading royalists had had a pow-wow with their chief, and had come definitely to this decision. Since then, however, they have relented, and it is now stated by them that they will put forward their candidates in various constituencies, not with any hope of their being successful, as they can hardly be in existing circumstances, as to indicate that they are a constitutional and not a revolutionary party.

There is something a little curious and ambiguous in this announcement, for if there is to be a monarchy again in Portugal it can hardly transpire without some revolutionary proceedings, however mild they may be. However, the decision of the monarchists makes one of the very few interesting points in the new election, and it will be curious to see what happens again in Lisbon, if the said monarchists enter into competition there. It is not to be overlooked that some three years ago in the time of Sidonio Pais when Portugal, if not a model state, was anyhow much better than at present, the monarchists were able to count a representation of some forty seats which gave them comparatively a good show.

Democrats Apprehensive

Even though little that is good is looked for from these pending elections something has happened which shows that some of the chief parties, including the Democrats, who are the strongest of all, are seriously apprehensive of great difficulties to them and to the country, and they are at this crisis making a joint election effort such as they have never made before. As the Republic guard is patrolling the streets at night, and upon occasion what are known as the strategic points of the city are occupied, more revolutionary movements being feared, there is need for apprehension, though the parties are probably thinking more of themselves than of the revolutionists. It is freely stated that the revolutionary leaders of October are putting the screw on at the present time and dictating orders, having already recovered from the disfigure and difficulties of a kind into which they fell as the result of public feeling against their revolutionary methods and the accusations with which their procedure had unfortunately been accompanied.

The Democrats, Reconstituents and Liberals have now made a pact according to which they are to stand and not oppose each other at the elections, at which their main appeal will be to save the Constitution and support law and order. If this pact were of a more

comprehensive character and meant a unity of forces for parliamentary government, there might be some cause for satisfaction. As it is the general disposition is to regard it as a measure of insurance against the unexpected as the result of ebullitions of popular feeling against all the parties.

Coalition Issues Program

This election coalition has issued a program which has the appearance of the abortive programs which are issued upon the new ministries taking office for their very short periods, but it contains one or two new points, such as a declaration in favor of giving premiums for the encouragement of agriculture and industry at home and in Angola, while revolutionary adventures and the exercise of force with the object of achieving political power are sternly condemned. This, of course, is meant for the October revolutionaries, and is considered quite strong and courageous in view of the fact that, as already indicated, those revolutionaries are sitting up again and showing signs of desiring to make more trouble and to control the action of even the chief parties. In the main this program, which might be regarded as impressive if one did not know with a hundred experiences what programs of any kind are worth in Portugal in these days, is financial and economic, and it could hardly be anything else.

Finance is the overwhelming problem of the country now, and with the amazing \$50,000,000 loan hoax still fresh in the public mind and the value of the escudo down to a record low level once again, one revolutionary movement just completed and others reported to be on the way, it is not unnatural that finance should seem to be a problem almost insoluble, and one of the main ideas of the politicians how to invent some means for inducing foreign assistance.

Octobrists Make Demands

Doubts have been expressed as to whether the existing government, that of Mala Pinto, which replaced the ministry that came in with the revolution, would last up to the elections, for which it was mainly formed, but unless it should be more than usually unfortunate or the revolutionaries unduly impatient and exacting, it appears that it will do so now. It has had difficulty in holding together and various changes have been made in it since the beginning, the most recent being the substitution of Mr. Perez by Gen. Pinto do Magalhães as War Minister. This office does not seem to be a very pleasant one at present, for the minister recently stated that letters conveying extreme threats had been sent to him. He spoke at the time with regret of the divisions in the army, remarking that the officers face to the right and the sergeants to the left. However, hardly anything else is to be expected in the circumstances.

The Octobrists, as the last revolutionaries are being called, have made a show of attempting to impose their will on the Pinto ministry, demanding that the program that they, the Octobrists, issued with such fine display, should be adopted and attempts made at once to put it into execution. The government has rejected these pretences, declaring that they would govern without the interference of anyone. Yet at the same time the ministry puts forward what is called a minimum program, which it suggests should be applied immediately and which cannot wait for the elections, the items thereon being embraced in the revolutionary program.

Germany Keepin' Eyes Open

One of these items is for the limitation of the fiduciary circulation, which, as everybody knows, is in an appallingly swollen state. Another proposes the restriction of gold exports, and further propositions are the development of economic relations between Portugal and her colonies (which, it is stated, is sadly needed when the spectacle is presented of Portugal buying sugar from abroad while at the same time Mozambique is exporting to England the whole of her sugar production which would more than satisfy all the needs of Portugal), the commercial reorganization of the merchant marine on a private commercial basis, state control having proved a failure, the nationalization of the transport of emigrants and coal, and a convention with the German Government by which Portugal might export to Germany certain goods that have been held up by France in consequence of exchange difficulties.

The unsophisticated might naturally wonder how if France, in consequence of the exchange, cannot afford to take in these Portuguese goods, how Germany, whose exchange is so infinitely worse, can afford to do so. But the Germans have a keen eye on Portugal in these days and many things are going on that are not to be explained in ordinary terms, which is not to say of course that they are unfair or incorrect. Germany is simply keeping her eyes open and taking chances.

There is a report that the late revolutionaries have been in conference with the Communists upon the point as to whether it would not be a good thing to bring force to bear on the government to make it take up the maximum program at once. The idea, however, was rejected. It was sufficiently stupid to add the real object, simply to make trouble, obvious enough. If the government could even set a minute fraction of the above minimum program into operation in its short time, it would do more than any other Portuguese Ministry has accomplished in recent years.

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ELEPHANT LOGGERS IN BURMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The feasibility of importing from Burma elephants trained in logging operations to work in the fir and cedar forests of British Columbia was seriously considered a short time ago by a number of western lumber men. The idea arose from the fact that elephants remain a very successful competitor of machinery in the East. They can handle all the task necessary for less money than it can be handled by machinery.

Mr. T. W. Fairhurst, an expert in

piece of wire cable is then passed around the bottom of the notch, and drawn extremely tight by means of a left and right hand threaded turnbuckle, so as to prevent further sap running up. This girdle, as it is called, remains on for two or three years. At the end of that time the tree is ready to be felled. This method is necessary, as a teak containing sap will not float and is not workable on account of its exceeding toughness when green.

The native fellers work with a peculiar type of cutting tool, shaped something after the style of a Gurka's fighting knife. They chop with these native axes at a very high rate of speed, and although each blow does not count for much, the rapidity

ner, making the elephants do their work properly and keep good time. When the whistle blows at 5 a. m. Joe slips along the lines of elephants, to superintend the setting out for the morning's work, and in less than three minutes the hundred or more elephants are on their way to the inlet, where they work in two lines. One line walks to the inlet, the other from, keeping up a continuous movement exactly like an endless belt conveyor. Each elephant picks up in his trunk a selected log and goes along to the pile his driver guides him to, deposits his log on the pile, and then walks to the end of the pile and sights along to see if his log is on straight. If it is not, he solemnly walks back and nudges it straight with



Depositing teak logs in a stream

logging, familiar with conditions in both Burma and British Columbia, said at the time: "I have had firsthand opportunity to estimate how elephant work in the woods compares with engine work. I think there is no doubt that a trained crew of 70 elephants could move 15 to 20 carloads a day the same distance in the same time at less cost than engines could. There is no forest obstacle that an average yarding engine can overcome that cannot be beaten by one elephant handling a log. Because of the possibilities of fire, it seems improbable that the loggers of Burma will ever use such machinery as donkey engines. The forests of Burma are almost impenetrable jungles and water in many cases is several miles distant. As the government insists that two trees shall be planted for every full grown one taken, a fire would be of increased financial loss."

Although it was found that there were many considerations in the elephants' favor for logging in British Columbia as well as in Burma, the project had to be abandoned, chiefly on account of the difference in climate and the high cost of freighting hay for them.

The story of the elephant's work in Burma and Siam is exceedingly interesting. The following facts from the report of Mr. Fairhurst give striking evidence of how nearly human these great beasts become. Burma, Siam and the northern provinces of India, together with the Dutch East Indies, contain practically all of the world's teak. Teak is one of the highest quality timbers in the world, ranking next to mahogany, ebony and lignum vitae. It is almost as pliable as cane, almost as hard and tough as metal and is impervious to corrosion and animal life by reason of its natural vegetable oils and low grade acids.

Teak is found in enormous forests, many miles in extent on the higher lands of Burma. The Irrawaddy River runs through the center of this country and with its tributaries forms an ideal mode of transporting the logs from the forests to the mills and shipping centers.

The administration of the forests of Burma is under the supervision of the forestry department of the government, whose officers are distributed to insure that the timber is felled and taken out with due regard to the permanency of the forests. Immature and thin timber is not allowed to be touched. For every tree which is felled, two semi-mature saplings of sure growth must be planted. This rule of replanting is rigidly enforced, and means in the long run that the available teak supply is always at a constant level.

When it is decided to log in a certain part of country, the company puts in a supervising forester, with a crew of natives, who proceed to the logging. First of all the standing timber is carefully cruised, and the trees suitable for felling and export are selected and blazed. When this is done, these trees are incised at about three feet from the ground with a V-shaped notch from six to eight inches deep, and a

with which they work fells a tree of equal growth and tougher wood in about the same time an American woodsman would do it in. The cutting up process is much the same as that used in North American forests, with the exception that the saws used are of native type, being sprung between two frames.

Once the logs are felled, the elephants and drivers come on the scene and lines are put upon the logs, when the elephants haul them to the shipping point on the logging railway where such exist; but more often to a dry creek bed or one very shallow. Here the logs are laid in the bed of the stream to await freshets which take them to the mouth of the main river.

In Burma from the time the log enters the water upon one of the tributaries of the Irrawaddy River, it generally takes about two years for it to reach the mill at tidewater. The first rains which bring down the floods pick up the logs in a jam and carry them down to the main river, which usually just about disposes of the available water of the season. The following season they go down the main stream properly boomed; but as the stream is very rapid the logs require no towing. On the back of the boom, the native log runners or boom tenders erect bamboo houses and take up their residences.

The native labor in Burma, with the exception of a very few capable native foremen who get good pay, is composed of men recruited from the Madras presidency of India, the Malay States, and from Siam and Burma, who, though very skilled workmen, receive only about \$2 a week pay. It costs them about 5 cents a day to live.

A great many of the native workmen still have a deep-rooted objection to machinery. When one company introduced logging machinery a little while ago, the foremen were waited upon by the enormous timber crews who begged them to keep the machinery out of the forests, promising they would in some way or another get out as many logs as the machine had been guaranteed to do. And as a matter of fact, although some donkey engines have been introduced, the elephants and native help still largely hold the field, and doubtless will for a great period to come.

One of the most picturesque sights in the world is the elephants at work in the city of Rangoon, at the mouth of the Irrawaddy River where the logs arrive. At Rangoon the logs float in an undisturbed inlet. Here they are released from their inclosing boom chains. Then elephants take the logs out of the water and pile in the millyards such logs as are not required for immediate sawing, and which may need to be stored for one or more years. A hundred elephants all loyal, efficient workers, are occupied under the leadership of Joe, the senior elephant, and while he does no actual work, he is foreman of the herd, and sees to his job in an absolutely human man-

ner, making the elephants do their work properly and keep good time. When the whistle blows at 5 a. m. Joe slips along the lines of elephants, to superintend the setting out for the morning's work, and in less than three minutes the hundred or more elephants are on their way to the inlet, where they work in two lines. One line walks to the inlet, the other from, keeping up a continuous movement exactly like an endless belt conveyor. Each elephant picks up in his trunk a selected log and goes along to the pile his driver guides him to, deposits his log on the pile, and then walks to the end of the pile and sights along to see if his log is on straight. If it is not, he solemnly walks back and nudges it straight with

his trunk, and then goes back to satisfy himself the log is straight. These elephants methodically pile the logs with due regard to size in the neatest possible manner, without human assistance, except that of the driver, or mahout, who keeps the elephants a correct distance apart. When the whistle blows for dinner, the elephants instantly leave whatever they are doing, no matter where they are, and walk off to the feeding point. If an animal is in the creek with a log in his trunk, he drops it. If an animal is on the way to the pile with a log, he drops it. If he is at the pile straightening logs, he stops immediately, whether the log is straight or not, and goes back, when the work whistle again blows, and takes up the task where he has left off. Most of these animals have been in service a score of years, some of them much more. Joe has been at the yard for 61 years. Recruits are all trained by Joe.

Whether in the forest or the mill-yard the elephants work methodically, and in such a manner that they show they understand thoroughly what is required of them. Particularly is this so of an elephant getting out a log from a difficult piece of jungle. Sometimes the beast, or several of them, will tramp down great lanes of octopus-like undergrowth to get the log out. In fact in performing this part of their labors they demonstrate as much ingenuity as would a man.

And for many long years to come these majestic monsters will continue to serve man in those far-away regions, regions where timber is conserved in a manner that is a lesson to people of the North American continent.

WOMEN HOPE FOR DISARMAMENT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark — The Danish Women's Peace League recently held a very well attended meeting in Copenhagen in support of the Washington Conference on disarmament. Some eloquent speeches were delivered by prominent women and by the Danish Primas, Bishop Ostensfeld. A message to President Harding was sanctioned by the meeting, all present rising to their feet. The message expressed the hope that the disarmament Conference might prove that new dawn of which mankind was in such need. The message was conveyed through the new American Minister. Among the speakers was the American guest, Dr. (Mrs.) Castle, an earnest peace champion.

BRITISH EFFORT TO IMPROVE PRISONS

Education Is Now an Accepted Part of Reform Scheme—Increase Over Last Year's Number of Convictions Small

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—None of Britain's state departments has a better record than that concerned with the administration of its prisons and treatment of prisoners. The annual report of the authorities of prisons in England and Wales witnesses to continued progress in a sustained effort to reduce crime, to improve prison routine, to deal in an enlightened, humanitarian way with all law breakers and to give them every possible opportunity and encouragement to turn over a new leaf. The steady diminution of crime (taking a long view), the closing of many prisons, the progressive improvement in the conduct of prisoners, and the successful rehabilitation of an increasing proportion of released prisoners constitute the best possible evidence of the excellence of the changes that have been introduced into the British penal system in recent years.

The report shows that, while during the year 1920-21, as compared with the previous year, there has been an increase from 39,787 to 49,712 of prisoners received under sentence, the total is very considerably lower, both absolutely and relatively to the population, than the average of the five years ended in 1913-14, and only about one-fourth of the yearly total at the beginning of the century. The daily average, in local prisons and convict prisons, Borstal institutions, and preventive detention prisons in 1920-21 was 11,000, a reduction of about 50 per cent on pre-war years.

A Change for the Better

Restriction on the sale of alcoholic drink is given in the report as one of the chief causes of the present low prison population. The governor of Pentonville Prison, where, during the year under review, 1114 were received for drunkenness, is strongly in favor of permanent restriction. He is struck by the different conditions prevailing in the neighborhood of the prison as compared with 20 years ago. "In those days," he says, "when the public houses were open till midnight, the streets were full of intoxicated men and women. Now the neighborhood is as decorous as a village High Street on a Sunday afternoon." The bulk of the increase of the convictions for drunkenness is generally ascribed to the extension of the hours during which intoxicating liquors may be obtained.

That the increase of convictions for all offenses in a year when there has been much unemployment and industrial unrest, is comparatively small, constituting a departure from the experience for former periods when similar conditions prevailed, is unanimously attributed by the prison authorities principally to the effect of unemployment pay, which has prevented acute distress. Other causes named by the governors are improved education, recent legislation, e. g., the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1914, allowing facilities for the payment of fines, and the probation act; fuller information is obtained by courts as to an offender's antecedents, which often results in committal being avoided; higher wages and better conditions of the working classes, who now have more reserve in the form of invested savings, the extreme destitution of pre-war days having disappeared; war pensions; restricted drinking facilities; the provision of juvenile courts; the effects of the Borstal system, together with the reformatory work in prisons; and juvenile organizations.

Larceny on Increase

On the other hand, the governor of Durham Prison reports that a new stamp of offender has come into existence—men and women of respectable antecedents, in regular employment, and in no way associated with the criminal class, who have broken the law in their desire to obtain money or goods. The governor does not accept

the opinion that the spirit of lawlessness acquired by men while serving in the army is to blame for this outbreak of dishonesty. Rather he attributes it to the fact that high wages, once easily earned, more easily spent, are now not obtainable.

"The slow but sure economic readjustment of the past year," he reports, "has created a number of discontented, reckless people who do not realize that they have been living in an artificial wage market, and unconsciously resent the changed conditions of supply and demand, work and pay. Money they must have to provide the luxuries and amusements to which they have grown accustomed, so they steal, pilfer, and loaf." The governor of Shrewsbury Prison also states that many men are now received into prison who, before the war, it would be quite the exception to receive, e. g., railway guards and engine drivers, men with excellent records of long service and in receipt of good wages.

Inmates Now Educated

The increasing steps that are being taken to brighten the lives of prison inmates and develop their higher faculties are having most satisfactory results. About half of them are receiving education. Lectures, sometimes followed by questions; concerts, vocal and orchestral, and debates are becoming more and more frequent. From Maidstone comes an encouraging report, after a year's trial, of the experiment of holding organized debates among selected prisoners: they break the monotony of cell life, provide a means of self-expression and away from self-introspection.

Recreation classes are about to be introduced in men's convict prisons. Observation and experience having shown that much of the rigor incidental to penal servitude can, without danger, be modified, it is proposed to enable convicts to earn by industry and good conduct the privilege of attending classes for reading, recitations, discussions, music, and so forth. Idleness in prisons is now mainly confined to prisoners awaiting trial. A remarkable fact is that men who, while at liberty, seldom did a hard day's work, after conviction soon become quite industrious and often become skilled workers. Taught trades, when they leave the prison they are better equipped for earning their living than when they entered it.

HAIL STORMS COST \$1,000,000 IN DAKOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PIERRE, South Dakota—The South Dakota hail insurance department paid out claims amounting to over \$1,000,000 on hail losses during 1921.

There are unsettled claims amounting to a little over \$100,000, those being in cases where there is some question as to who the rightful party is to receive the money, but they are being cleared up and paid off.

The past year was a hard one on the State hail fund, the losses being heavy in many localities. But when the business of the year is cleared up, the fund will have a reserve of approximately \$700,000 left. This is smaller than it was last year, as it has been necessary to draw on the reserve of the previous year to meet the claims.

One of the features of the situation this year is that payments were made to the requirements of the law, and on account of falling prices many of the claimants who were "huffed out" had more net return from their crop than they would have had if they had paid the expenses of harvesting, threshing and marketing the crop they would have secured without hail damage.



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GENERAL MANGIN'S OPINION OF NEGRO

Noted French Officer Takes Part
in the Controversy Now Going
on Regarding the Future of
the Colored Races

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Few men have come into closer contact with the Negroes than General Mangin, and in view of the controversy that is now proceeding concerning the intellectual ability of the Negro his opinions are at least interesting. France refuses to make clear distinctions between black and white, as do most of the European countries. She tolerates and employs men of color and her Negro subjects are represented in Parliament and are numerous in the army. They mingle freely in the social life of the French capital. An African Negro has just been awarded one of the most important literary prizes of the year. In fact, this acceptance of the black man—the black man has even been included in the Rhine armies which keep watch and ward over the Germans—has done France some harm in the eyes of many Americans. But on the whole it is not to her discredit that she declines to have any prejudices on this matter.

The French viewpoint has been well expressed by General Mangin, who has long commanded black troops. He declared that he was not at all astonished to learn that a black man had won the Prix Goncourt. "Was not Alexandre Dumas, the greatest French tale-teller, a man who had black blood?" There exists, says the general, an intellectual elite among the blacks, who have had the benefit of culture as we understand it, and experience demonstrates that this elite may excel in all the domains.

"It is time that we did away with that absurd legend of the necessary and permanent inferiority of the black race. It is based upon traditional slavery. Our civilizations have had their sources in yellow Asia, in black Egypt, and in colored India. Greece and Rome came comparatively late in the history of human genius. Why our alphabets are Asiatic, and our arithmetic Arabian! The white race is a stage in the history of humanity. It is not the first nor is it likely to be the last. No one can guarantee that colored races will not surpass it in the future."

Is Africa Behind Europe?

The general was questioned notably on the point of whether Africa was not notoriously and indisputably at the present moment far behind Europe and America. His reply is illuminating. "It is," he says, "necessary to the word progress. There is moral progress which has not advanced much for hundreds of years, and scientific progress which marches with giant strides. Morality, he argues, could be found among African tribes exactly as it could be found at Paris. As for scientific development it was true that the white race had gone far ahead but the Negro was assimilating Western civilization with a disconcerting rapidity. In Africa all the French points of wireless telegraphy were manned by the natives. The natives were quickly taught to become engineers to drive trains, pilot steamers, and to conduct taxicabs."

He pointed to the great zone between the valleys of Senegal, the Congo, the White Nile, and Abyssinia. Apart from the admixture of Berbers and Moors the tribes belong to the black race. In their language, their manners, and morals, their monuments and arts, could be found the elements of an ancient civilization. There were black peoples who for centuries had organized veritable states, with an army, a budget, a political and religious legislation, and a sound administration. In some cases they had spiritualistic religions, having for base the unity of God and immortality, and in no way depending upon fetishism or idolatry. He had lived among the Moors and had admired their civic and military virtues, their social order. They possessed slaves but they treated them with much more humanity than the Greeks and the Romans. They were then not far behind the white races except in the somewhat accidental sense that they had not yet profited by modern natural science. Why had they not participated in the discoveries of the white races? According to General Mangin the fault was that of the whites in large measure since they had appeared to the Negroes as enemies and as slave-drivers who sought only to exploit the blacks.

Negro Art and Literature

This, however, does not mean that there are not many blacks, especially in equatorial Africa, who have remained very close to the primitive negroid type. It is necessary to distinguish between the various types of blacks, as between the various types of whites. At the same time it was true in a general sense that the Negro had not been developed. For thousands of years all the roads to culture, whether oriental or occidental, had been barred to him. Nevertheless his heart had remained pure, his soul simple, and his intelligence open. He was ready quickly to learn and to understand; his faculty of assimilation was immense; he was naturally good, faithful, devoted and sensible to the sentiment of honor and to the nobility of sacrifice in a just cause.

Certainly he was often vain, and excessively talkative. But there were many white men in the same case! Speaking more particularly of the fact that a Negro has won a literary prize, General Mangin declared that there was a Negro art and a Negro literature. Negro art was now somewhat in fashion but it was really little

known and it would be interesting to examine the authentic specimens and not the mere imitations. As for Negro literature it was not lacking in observations, in sensibility, nor in imagination, and expressed itself with force and sometimes with delicacy. The black races had tale-tellers whose stories were really entertaining.

In conclusion, General Mangin praised the lyrical sense of the blacks with whom he had come into contact. He predicted that the writer, whether black or white, who devoted himself to the collection of African folklore, would bring a surprising and admirable gift to Western literature.

POSSIBILITIES OF FLYING REVEALED

General Public in England Being
Educated to a Conception of
Aeronautics of the Future

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor from its European
News Office

LONDON, England—It is a moot point whether more good than harm is done by popular expositions of the amazing future of flying. On the one hand, it is well that the imagination of the public should be stimulated and that there should be widely spread information on the subject; on the other hand, concentration by some writers and speakers on the more distant future and its promise, accompanied by an apparent ignoring of limitations and difficulties, keeps the public in a constant state of bewilderment, amazement, and he said, disappointment and cynicism. Many people adopt the attitude expressed in the phrase, "It is very interesting, and may be a matter of importance to our descendants; for our part, we can only wait for these prophecies to be fulfilled." And this is an attitude that is really not justified, for flying already is practicable, and reasonably reliable and safe.

Louis Bréguet, during the recent Air Congress at Paris, gave a characteristic glowing forecast of the future, drawing an attractive picture of the speeds that will be attained by flying at great altitudes, where the air is so thin that very little resistance is offered to the progress of a machine. In parenthesis, it may be remarked that at such altitudes increased speed is necessary in order to obtain support from the air, but that such speeds have been difficult of attainment on account of the unsuitability of the ordinary propeller and the labored "breathing" of the engine.

Altitude Decreases Power

No sooner had Mr. Bréguet's speech been published in England than its text was avidly seized and the theme expanded with imagination. Thus, with regard to the engine, it is correctly explained that the trouble is to supply it with forced air so that it loses little power. At the present time an engine of 450 horsepower on the ground yields no more than about 180 horsepower at 30,000 feet, whereas there is no reason why it should not be made to give as much as 400 horsepower, in which case, we are told, an aeroplane will be able to fly at 300 miles per hour. We are also told that the high-speed turbine for aerial work is at hand.

The average air passenger will no doubt regard unmoved the prospect of feeding the engine with oxygen in order to secure increased speed, but it may be doubted whether he will wax enthusiastic over the prospect of having a like process applied to himself. So far as the engine is concerned, as pointed out in these columns recently, much can be done with the ordinary supercharger, which intensifies the rush of air into the carburetor. It was explained in the same connection that propellers of variable pitch and wings of variable angle or area, or both, are desirable.

Speed in Practical Terms

High speed is one of the principal advantages of air travel, and, as the history of transport shows, it has always been a powerful incentive to mechanical improvement whether for transport by road, rail, or water. But the average man, accustomed to consider 50 or 60 miles per hour rather good, is at the moment content with the 100 miles per hour which aeroplanes of today can offer him, and it is difficult to move him to enthusiasm about the vastly greater speeds of the distant future. At the same time, if the calculation is brought down to a familiar instance—to the certainty that the Atlantic will be crossed in five hours—the prospect is one of fairly general appeal.

What is forgotten, however, by the fluent phrasers of such forecasts is the incidental difficulties. There are aeroplanes today that will do 200 miles per hour, but they are useless for ordinary passenger transport. With every marked increase of speed the difficulties of construction, of providing comfort and safety, and of economical running, are aggravated; and so far as everyday flying is concerned, the actual improvement in speed during the last three years has been no more than 10 or 15 miles an hour. It is highly probable that for the next few years the air transport business will not be considering, in the commercial sense, greater airspeeds than 120 miles per hour; and one cannot help thinking it were more useful to concentrate upon the absolutely satisfactory achievement and everyday application of this speed than to talk overmuch and vaguely of the possibilities of the future. The difference between air transport and road or rail transport is that by the older ways very little increase over the speeds attained today are in the least likely, whereas the air promises, and promises quite definitely, an increase of 200 or 300 per cent with the advantage of straight starting point to destination progress, and almost complete indifference to land contours.

COOPERATORS AND THE BRITISH PRESS

Percy Redfern, Editor of Cooperative Wholesale Society's
Publication, Tells How Organization's Ideals Are Furthered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England—That there exists a nation of 10,000,000 people without a press was the declaration made by Percy Redfern, editor-in-chief of The Wheatstreak, to a conference of cooperators at the Cooperative Wholesale Society's headquarters.

The conference was attended by local editors and correspondents of The Wheatstreak. The Wheatstreak, which is published by the Cooperative Wholesale Society as a propagandist organ, is a monthly journal made up of 16 pages of general magazine matter, with additional pages of local branch news contributed by the various retail cooperative societies of the United Kingdom, each society issuing The Wheatstreak under its own name.

Personal Interest Lacking

To these Wheatstreak workers Mr. Redfern addressed himself in part as follows: "One big fact must impress itself on every observer of our movement. The people who buy from our stores are many, but the members taking a personal interest in coop-

erative affairs are few—except when we are losing money.

"We have over 4,500,000 members of retail consumers' societies. All have invested something—too little in some cases, but still something. And most of the 4,500,000 are purchasers. How many people are they buying for? We know that 10,000,000 persons were officially registered with us for sugar. Here are figures on a national scale. Belgium has only 7,000,000 people, and Holland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000. In numbers, therefore, we are a nation. But when we come to what some would call 'true cooperators' we drop down heavily."

"In one society I find a speaker naming a generous figure of 10 per cent to cover their total. Another says, 'certainly not five out of each hundred.' So it comes to this: there are two cooperative movements. There is a trading and investing movement of millions, and there is an inner circle of probably less than 100,000 all told. Other movements may show a larger proportion of active participants. But in greater or lesser degree our condition is also theirs."

"Trade unionists, religious people, the political electorate—all can be divided similarly. And this broad fact is the chief fact which all interested in cooperative journals have to consider. If our publications had to pay their way instead of being sold half price, or presented to committee members, or distributed gratis, we should have to take this fact into account, and study our market. As it is we do not ask whether we are appealing to the 100 per cent cooperator or to

the 10 per cent. We make up our mixtures in any proportion, and the reader is expected to take them whether they appeal to him or not.

A Paper With a Gospel

"Some one may say," went on Mr. Redfern, "Why compare our press with the popular press? The comparison is odious. The private proprietors are content with things as they are. We are preaching a gospel. They divert their readers for profit. We are leading serious people into a new world. Our press is different. Well, we can not imitate but to study and adapt. For the stubborn fact remains that others reach the mass, and we do not. With some exceptions nearly all the matter printed by the cooperative movement is designed only for the 10 per cent—the limited number of people who possess a personal interest in the movement. Granted that we have to cater for the 10 per cent, just as owners of the popular press run other journals for a special class of readers and get special revenues thereby. Yet as a Wheatstreak conference our main interest is in getting to the rank and file, the nation, for whom the other people are almost exclusively providing. How far can we adapt their methods to our different purposes—just as sound methods of accountancy have been taken over from capitalism and adapted to our own business structure?"

"A score of things remain unsaid," concluded Mr. Redfern, "but governing them all stands one big fact. In numbers we are a nation; but a nation practically without a press. We record and exhort; but the supplying of even our own people with the mat-

ter they demand is done by private proprietors for their own ends. Sooner or later this must change. If we would help the change, let us begin by studying, not scornfully, but sympathetically, how readers are attracted. We do not want to follow the mob; but neither do we want to leave to others the monopoly of whatever is bright and clever and good. For, be assured, somehow we must arouse the interest and win the good will of millions through our publications if we are to prevail."

DAKOTA'S ALFALFA PROFIT UNUSUAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BELVIDERE, South Dakota—Abraham Van Aspern, a rancher of this vicinity, has shown that alfalfa is one of the best paying crops that can be raised in South Dakota. He has 250 acres of alfalfa and is believed to be the greatest producer of alfalfa in this part of western South Dakota.

He usually produces about 400 or 500 bushels of alfalfa seed annually, but this year he threshed only 200 bushels. He has shipped his seed and expects to realize about \$18 per bushel for it. Thus the season's crop of alfalfa seed will bring him a return of about \$3600. This will make a return of more than \$14 per acre.

In addition to the seed the alfalfa hay made about one and one-half tons to the acre, and at present prices the returns from the hay will bring an additional sum of about \$10 per acre, making the total return from the hay and alfalfa seed about \$24 per acre.

FARMERS' MEET AND TALK SHOP IN SOUTH DAKOTA

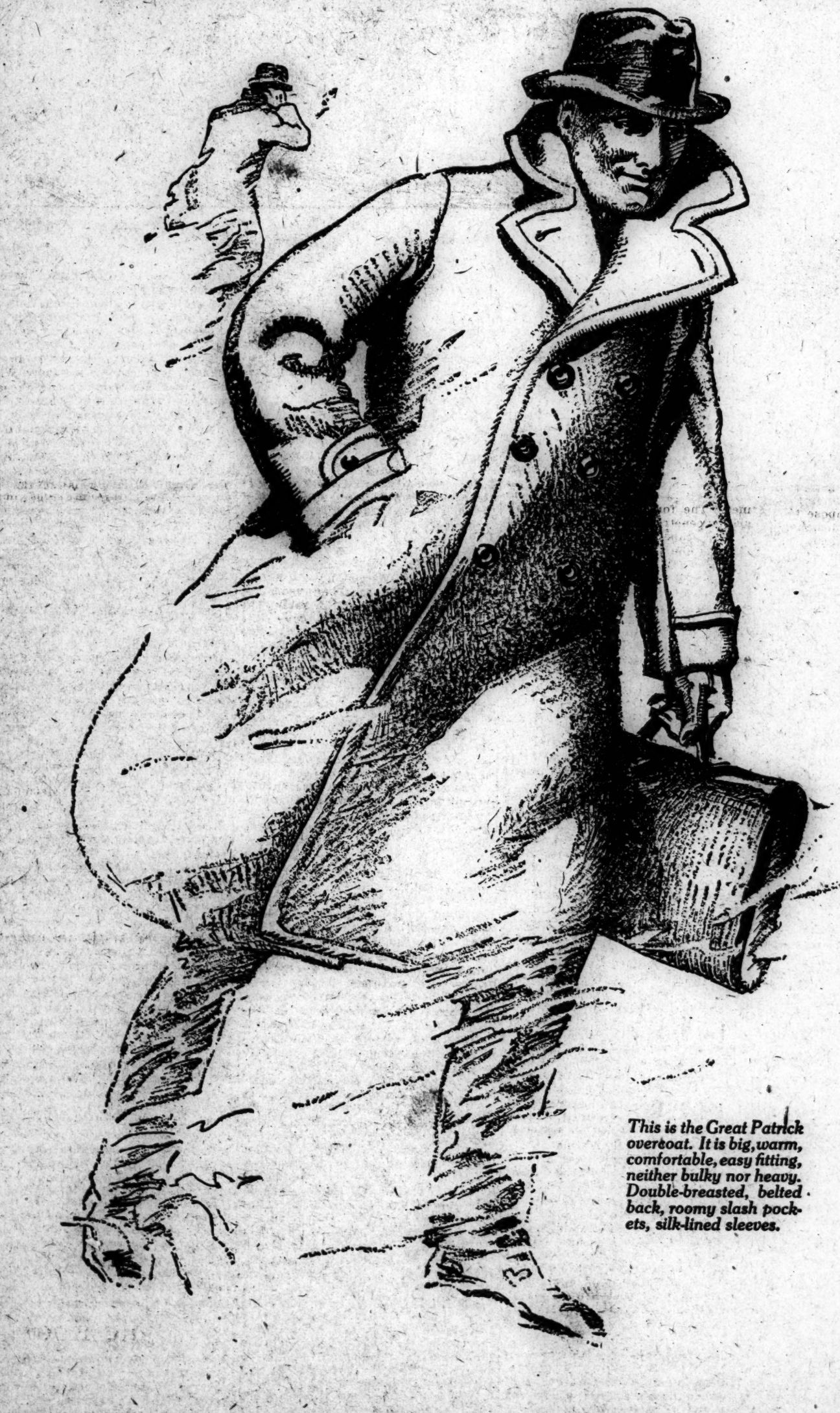
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BROOKINGS, South Dakota—In order to adjust the extension program for this year to the urgent and changing needs of agriculture in South Dakota and with the aim of putting farming on a better business basis, a number of new projects were decided upon at the annual conference of state-wide agricultural extension workers at the South Dakota Agricultural College recently.

Adjusting production to meet the market demands will be emphasized in all countries this year. Special emphasis will also be placed on improving the dairy industry of South Dakota, in both junior and senior demonstrations. Poultry improvement work will be stressed in a number of countries.

Few outside speakers were used on the conference program. Most of the time was spent in analyzing the needs of the State by South Dakota people who are directly in touch with local conditions. Suggestions for modifications of the extension program were solicited from different farm organizations within the State.

A subject matter school, with heads of various college departments in charge, was held daily with a view to bringing about closer coordination of the experimental and instructional work with the demonstrational work as carried on by the extension specialists.



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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Parisian Comments

Furniture in the Salon d'Automne calls for special consideration, by virtue of the ideas it strives to express. Foremost among all the exhibitors for success in original concepts, comes the firm of Martine, well known in the department of interior decoration and furnishing. Martine shows a remarkably novel music room, oval-shaped and draped in neutral dark gray velvet curtains. Round this room carpeted in orange is a circular elevation, from which fall flat mattress cushions with a pillow for the head. Not a chair is provided in this extraordinary apartment, only the multi-colored cushions, each one different. The grand piano is perfectly square shaped, made in light gray wood highly polished; it occupies the middle of the room, and stands on a wool rug with a bold blue pattern. The end of the piano provides two drawers on either side for music, an eminently practical and tidy arrangement, every one will agree.

Behind the piano stands a low, wooden sofa in the same gray wood, the austerity of which is tempered only by two pillows, one at the head and one at the feet similarly covered in fur. Various musical instruments hang on the velvet walls, likewise an impressionist picture of a woman at a piano. There is also an upright piano on a dais, and the only tribute to conventionalism are the two piano stools. The lighting of this room is unique: four lamps are suspended from the ceiling, covered with pear-shaped green silk shades; when these are extinguished Chinese hieroglyphs in luminous paint suddenly become visible on the walls, and an alabaster vase is seen to be golden. One can imagine a company of intellectuals, reclining around this room, listening to some of the less intellectual modern music, in an ecstasy of appreciation!

Many of the interiors shown manifest an utter absence of repose in their conception, giving rather an impression of restlessness instead of that harmonious ensemble, most people seek to establish in their homes, however pleasing they may seem to find the eccentricities of others. Dining rooms seem specially to attract all that modern invention can accomplish in the way of oddity: a cinnamon room, with big cheeks printed on the curtains and everything repeating this cubic idea, would surely cloy the awakening appetite; and by reason of its strange ugliness demanding a culinary art to correspond. Another dining room of light satinwood, in which a joint of roast beef would be absolutely revolting, had a wonderful suspension lamp of dull, white glass, hanging in cords from the ceiling which matched the mauve carpet; this lamp looked like a glorified ice cream, and anything less ethereal in food would seem singularly out of keeping with the rest.

Many of the bedrooms were severely grotesque, much the sort of thing by way of color that children produce during the first days of their acquaintance with the paint box. Crude and contradictory in color one wonders whether, any sane, unprejudiced person would really wish to sleep in such a chamber. On the other hand a truly exquisite piece of work was exhibited in the following room. Mole, mauve, walls with concealed lights, same colored carpet, a low bed on a raised dais, in wood toning beautifully with the rest; on the bed a draped cover of some material, simulating tiger skin, but softer. No foot to the bed, the back of which was lightly inlaid with mother of pearl. At the back of the recess a curtain in subdued greenish gold and opposite, a low divan, black, against another gold curtain, and two low black and gold chairs. The Maison F. Jourdain shows a particularly delicate interior all gray, with violet glass globes as illumination. A delightful reading seat had wooden doors on either side to foster solitude, and the whole was top-lighted in rich amber.

Nevertheless every sensible woman on shopping bent knows the value of a good-sized receptacle to hold all that she requires, including a list of articles to be sought for, likewise, patterns of various sorts. To meet this demand, bags of unlimited capacity may be had, but the really smart ones are square in shape and dwarfed in size. The limousine-borne lady can do with these, but those who patronize the public vehicles cling to the sensible bag of accommodating proportions.

Best Uses of Salt and Smoked Fish and Meats

If you are saying to yourself, "What shall I have for tomorrow's dinner?" turn to the list of salt meats and fish. These are also for cold weather, and furnish a solution for the question of supplying the desired change, at the same time doing so economically. Dozens of delicious dishes may be made from salt meats and dried fish, especially if you have put up your own vegetables in the summer, and can frequently add to the usual winter carrots, turnips, cabbage and onions a can of peas, corn, beans, young beets, okra, squash, or tomatoes. This will give well-balanced meals. Combine also with such foods plenty of green vegetables and mild fats. Smoked bacon and ham are favorites, but not nearly as well known as they deserve to be are corned ham and spareribs. Just try them. Smoked beef provides the foundation for many breakfast and luncheon dishes when shaved very thin. Corned beef deserves its popularity. You will find a fish packer's catalogue interesting, which will suggest to you many new things to use.

An Old-Fashioned Codfish Dinner.—Strip some salt codfish into convenient-sized pieces, and soak in cold water for an hour; drain, cover again with cold water and bring to a boil; add onion and repeat; simmer in

the third water until the fish is tender; do not boil fast, as that hardens it; place on a platter, dress with melted butter, surround with pork scraps, boiled potatoes, beets, carrots, and parsnips; serve piping hot.

Finnan Haddie in Ramekins.—Boil the smoked haddock, or finnan haddie, in equal parts of milk and water to cover, until it is tender and leaves the bones easily; remove from the bones, and break up with a fork into small pieces. Make a rich cream sauce as follows: One cupful of thin

cream, 2 level tablespoonfuls of butter rubbed with 2 tablespoonfuls of flour; season with a little salt and pepper. If needed, a little parsley chopped fine, and a few bits of pimiento or sweet green pepper; reheat the fish in the sauce, distribute in ramekins, dust the tops with cracker crumbs, and set away to reheat when wanted. If a very thick sauce is preferred, add half a cupful of fine bread crumbs.

Salt Mackerel for Sunday.—Place the mackerel in a large shallow pan, flesh side down, in plenty of fresh water, for one or two days, changing the water two or three times; wipe the fish dry, and lay it on the broiler; when the flesh side is a good brown turn and brown on the other side; spread with butter, and season with salt and pepper, garnish with parsley and a few bits of lemon; serve this for breakfast, fresh up with.

Eggs Stuffed with Sardines.—Boil several eggs for 20 minutes, and drop them in cold water to prevent them turning black; remove and mash the yolks; for 3 eggs, add 2 mashed sardines, ¼ of a teaspoonful of salt, a little cayenne pepper, a few drops of Worcestershire sauce, and enough vinegar to moisten; add as much olive oil as vinegar, and then as much more as the mixture will stand without becoming too soft to fill into the halves of the whites; serve as a luncheon dish, or entrée for dinner.

Broiled Whitefish.—This small, fat fish, weighing about half a pound each, is white and tender, and makes a fine breakfast dish; freshened over night by being placed in hot water, they should be broiled over a hot fire, and served with a seasoning of butter and pepper; hot rolls make an ideal accompaniment.

Smoked Herring With Eggs on Toast.—Use young, tender smoked herring; lay several pieces of the fish on pieces of buttered toast; cover with scrambled eggs, topped with slices of bacon fried dry and crisp; instead of serving the herring in this way for breakfast, heat it; lay it on toast, and mask it with sauce tartare for luncheon.

Sardine Fritters.—To half a cupful of milk and one egg beaten light, add half a cupful of flour in which has been sifted a level teaspoonful of baking powder, a little salt, and a teaspoonful of finely-chopped peppers; use one unbroken sardine in each spoonful of batter, and fry as usual.

Salt Fish Cakes.—Boil one cupful of prepared salt fish for 20 minutes; drain and set aside until cold; add 2 cups of bread crumbs and 2 well-beaten eggs; season with salt and pepper; mix well, then make into balls, and with the fingers form into cup-like shapes; place the cups in a greased pan and break an egg into each one; put a little butter and salt on top of each; bake slowly in the oven until the eggs are solid; garnish with lettuce leaves or parsley.

Scalloped Salt Fish.—Mix ½ cupful of cold boiled rice with 2 tablespoonfuls of cream; alternate the rice in a

buttered baking dish with fish finely flaked, finishing with rice; carefully break 4 eggs on top; season with salt, pepper, and bits of butter; bake until the eggs are set; individual ramekins may be used and 1 egg slipped on each.

Salt Fish Soufflé.—Boil some prepared fish for 20 minutes; drain the fish, pound it, and run it through a sieve or meat chopper; add 2 ounces of melted butter, the beaten yolks of 2 eggs, and season with pepper and salt; taste; beat up the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, add them lightly

to the other mixture in a pie dish, and bake in a quick oven for 20 minutes.

Salt Fish Au Gratin.—Boil 1 pound of fish gently for two hours, putting it over the fire in tepid water; let it get cold and then mince it fine; take 1 cupful of drawn butter made by cooking together 1 tablespoonful each of butter and flour and stirring them until 1 cupful of boiling water until the sauce is thick and smooth; stir the fish into this, pepper it to taste, mix it with 2 tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, turn it into a baking dish, strewn with bread crumbs and a little butter and a little more grated cheese, and brown in the oven.

Salt Fish With Green Pepper and Tomato.—Pick fine a cupful of fish and soak it in different waters until fresh enough for use; fry a chopped onion in a tablespoonful of butter to a rich brown, and add the drained fish with water enough to cover it, a green pepper chopped fine, and a cupful of stewed tomatoes; cover and stew slowly for an hour; this may be served with toast.

Salt Fish Hash.—For 4 persons, take 2 cupfuls of freshened salt fish, chop fine, or run through a meat grinder; an equal amount of cold boiled potatoes, treated in the same way; mix and moisten with milk in which an egg has been thoroughly whipped; fry some bacon or pork and use the fat for greasing the frying pan; in which the hash is to be fried brown; now and then add sufficient fat to keep the hash from burning, but not enough to make it too greasy; it may be turned like an omelet; serve hot on a platter with strips of bacon or pork.

Salt Fish Omelet.—Put 1 pint of sliced raw potatoes in a stewpan, add 1 pint of shredded and freshened fish; cover with cold water, and boil until the potatoes are cooked; drain; add ½ cupful of thin cream, 1 tablespoonful of butter, the beaten yolks of 2 eggs, and pepper and salt to taste; beat thoroughly until very light, fold in the stiffly beaten whites of 3 eggs, cook in a frying pan until brown on the bottom, then fold like an omelet, and serve immediately.

Garden Pictures.—The up-to-date gardener dreams of his garden as an artistic whole and works and plans to make his garden a succession of beautiful pictures.

Flower gardening becomes more and more interesting when the amateur gardener experiments with flower combinations that harmonize, or contrast happily.

A particularly lovely bed or border is made by combining pink petunias, white baby's-breath, and purple tufted pansies. Another beautiful effect is obtained by planting pink petunias and pink snapdragons together. For June bloom a combination of blue larkspur and snowy white Anemone Hill is stunning. A showy bed for late summer and autumn bloom is made by combining gay sinias with African marigolds.

For Evening Wear.—The wraps worn over evening dresses offer many interesting thoughts for the designer. They may be of so many different materials and of so many styles and combinations. The wrap shown here is of silk cut like a circular cape, hanging in deep folds with deep self-color lace flounces around the bottom. Roses made of the silk form a large collar. This would be very beautiful in vivid rose. Evening dresses are still entirely with-

out sleeves for formal occasions, and are, as a rule, very simply made. A soft silk evening gown with panels of lace on each side which extend below the hem line is most attractive in its simplicity. The low, loose waist line is circled with strands of pearl beads.

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Pongee Handkerchiefs.—Pongee has made a permanent place for itself in the wardrobes of well-dressed men and women. Blouses, shirts, dresses and even summer suits of it have been worn for some time, but it is only recently that pongee has invaded the realm of handkerchiefs. And for men and women who like to use silk handkerchiefs, those of pongee have the virtue of retaining their crispness and firmness after laundering, which is more than can be said of some other kinds of silk.

The pongee handkerchief, peeping shyly out of the pocket of the tweed or homespun suit, especially if that suit has a note of tan in its coloring, adds a final touch that is distinctive. Tweed and homespun suits are being shown for spring and for southern wear this winter. Tweed golf suits, tweed street suits and tweed suits for riding, all are of the tailored sort with a breast pocket in which to tuck a handkerchief, and what would complete such a costume more perfectly than a pongee handkerchief?

Pongee is one of the easiest materials to take care of, far after laundering it should be allowed to dry thoroughly, when a little pressing with a not too hot iron leaves it as fresh and crisp as new. It never loses that look of newness that is so attractive, and it never takes on that washed-out look that crepe de Chine and taffeta do after several launderings. The material in itself is very practical and has very good wearing qualities.

There are various weights and grades of pongee, but the one best adapted to the making of handkerchiefs is a medium weight, finely woven quality that costs in the neighborhood of \$1 a yard. There are very soft qualities with a more uneven thread, but in making handkerchiefs the threads of the material should be as even as possible, so they will pull out without breaking.

Pongee handkerchiefs may be made exactly like linen handkerchiefs, but the two styles best suited to this material are the narrow hemstitched hem and the style with the gayly colored threads drawn through the material to form a border and finished with a narrow hem fastened down with tiny stitches.

Anyone who has tried making linen handkerchiefs with the colored threads drawn through to form a pattern, or stripe, will be delightfully surprised at the ease with which the threads may be pulled from pongee. The pongee threads hardly ever break, hence it is much easier to draw into place the colored threads which form the border, than when linen is used. In making the 18-inch handkerchiefs

for men, a very attractive finish is given by pulling either five or seven colored threads through the pongee, the first one being 1½ inches from the edge of the material and each succeeding thread an eighth of an inch from the last one. If seven threads are used, four shades of brown make a lovely stripe, using the darkest on the outside of the stripe and the lightest in the center. Bright greens and orange work up well with the pongee coloring, as do rose and Chinese blue, for the colors are velled slightly by

the threads of the material between which they are drawn. Of course the colors in the stripe should conform to the suit with which it is to be worn, or if the handkerchief is to be a gift, the favorite colors of the recipient might be used.

If the pongee is a yard wide, a yard will make four of the men's-size handkerchiefs, or nine of the women's size. In making the handkerchiefs draw a thread before the material is cut up so that the edges will be perfectly straight. Cut the desired size, and then pull out one thread where the stripe is to begin. Then loosen the ends of the next thread, and pull out one end of it for an inch or two, just far enough to tie it on to the colored thread which is to replace it. The six-strand embroidery floss is the best for this, as the colors are guaranteed and the threads are fine enough so that one strand may be doubled and the pulled-out inch of pongee thread tied through the loop of the doubled end of the thread. Then begin carefully to pull the other end of the thread which has been loosened, and the colored thread goes into place. Save the pulled-out threads to use in sewing the hem into place, for they will match the goods perfectly and will not show. It is very difficult to match spool silk to pongee for the silk thread has a luster that the pongee lacks, and every stitch shows.

After all the colored threads have been pulled into place, cut off the ends of the colored threads, leaving them about a quarter of an inch longer than the handkerchief. These ends will be hidden in the hem, and will allow the colored thread to work into place, for when it is being pulled through, it is more taut than the threads of the goods, and will settle into place after it is washed and used.

Both the 18 and 12-inch handkerchiefs are finished with a quarter-inch hem, which gives a very tailored look to the handkerchiefs. Sometimes a colored thread is drawn through the pongee just at the place where the hem is sewed into place. Another thread of the same color is drawn through two inches from the first thread. This forms two-inch squares in each corner of the handkerchief, and a monogram may be put in one of the squares, or just inside the threads drawn two inches from the inside of the hem.

A pongee blouse, hatband and handkerchief were prepared to wear with a tan tweed suit in the south this winter, each one trimmed with matching bands of colored threads drawn through the material. The blouse had straight collar and cuffs, with a five-thread stripe just inside the hem and the band for the sailor hat had the threads pulled across the ends, which were fringed. The handkerchief matched the collar and cuffs. If the tan suit is as attractive as the blouse and handkerchief and hatband, the tout ensemble will make a picture.

How to Make Painted Buttons

Buttons may either make or mar the effect of a coat or a dress, and the choice of these finishing touches gives an opportunity for the wearer to show artistic taste and originality.

Why should one not design and make ones own buttons in keeping with the garment which is in need of them? The wooden button molds sold to be covered with material form a good foundation upon which to begin. If they have any roughness it is well to make them smooth by rubbing them with sandpaper. They are then ready to have a simple design painted upon them in bright or delicate colors. A very interesting button can be made with black waterproof Indian ink painted upon the natural color of the wood. If the design is painted in water-color, paint the buttons and will need a coat of transparent varnish before they are made use of, to protect them from the weather, but ordinary oil paints do not need the varnish as they are impervious to water.

The method of fastening the painted wooden molds, or forms, on to the material as buttons is now to be considered. Small lengths of prussian binding (which may be obtained in colors, as well as in black) form an excellent means. Tie a small length in the middle into a knot large enough not to slip through the hole in the disc, and thread the two ends through so that they emerge on the wrong side of the button. These ends can then be joined together neatly, after deciding the necessary length, and sewn on to the material.

Several of these buttons stitched on to a gray card make an interesting little present for a friend, and being so small, the work of decoration can be done in odd spare minutes.

Flower Making: Apples.—Homemade apples make a very effective trimming, especially for hats. They are charming in natural colors but often a variety of art shades in silk or velvet or both, form an attractive change.

A circle four inches wide is required. To cut this, first measure off on paper a square of four inches. Fold cornerwise till it is like a child's dart. Mark the length of short fold of dart against the long side, then cut from point to point in a semi-circle.

Materials required: Bits of silk or velvet, cotton wool, hat wire, and kid glove. Cut a length of about four inches of wire for stalk, and with the millinery clippers hook over one end of the stalk and pull it through the wool well up the top end of stalk. Sew the wool through the hook. Next cut a circle of four inches of silk or velvet, run round the edge. When the padding to required size is completed, cover the wool with the silk and draw up closely to the stalk. If necessary, add more padding before stitching securely.

For the center of the apple, cut a very small star-shaped piece of kid glove, white or brown, take it between the points of the scissors and hold it in the flame of a candle till it shrivels. Fasten this to the center of apple, taking the needle right through to the back and drawing tightly so as to form a dent. Finish off securely. Tint apple to suit individual taste.

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mounted on a twig made of hat wire, covered with brown wool or in single motifs, say one apple and a leaf. The leaf is oblong and cut in light green nearsilk or saten. Sew a piece of fine wire down center of back of leaf, without showing stitches, and mount with the fruit. These apple mountings are very suitable for sports or knockabout hats, and some people even wear them on an evening frock. They also are useful to decorate cushions and fancy baskets.

Some New Ways of Applying Fretwork

Those who possess even a small degree of skill in fretwork may put it to most effective use in the decoration of various articles for household use and for gifts, and some articles offered for sale at a very recherche shop suggested all kinds of fresh developments for this simple and easily acquired handicraft. These articles were all decorated with silhouette scenes, figures or other designs cut out in thin smooth wood, colored, and then glued down upon a flat wooden surface.

An amusing box, to serve for gloves, ties or such-like toilet adjuncts, measured about fourteen inches by six, its smooth wooden surface having been painted a light buff tint. Upon this had been glued a parrot and stand, cut in outline from smooth fine-grained wood about an eighth of an inch thick, and painted in scarlet, green and yellow, the perch, and a few necessary touches for outlining the beak, eyes, etc., being black.

Another box had a silhouette landscape showing a bridge, and one or two cypress trees, which had been stained black and glued on to a background of purple-gray, a crescent moon and a few stars having been added upon this with a brush of white or silver paint, and also a touch or two below the bridge, to suggest the flowing of water.

Those who possess any skill in drawing can naturally devise for themselves all kinds of delightful designs; while others, without such training, can equally supply themselves with outlines traced from pictures.

In each case, whether the subject be representative of figures, animals, birds, flowers, landscapes, or purely conventional and geometrical designs, the same system is followed: the object to be decorated is given a smooth coat of paint, black, white or colored, as desired, the design is cut with a fret-saw from thin, smooth wood and colored, and then glued down.

Such decorations can be applied to all kinds of small objects as well as to larger pieces of furniture. The nursery toy-chest or cupboard can be easily redecored from its well-worn shabbiness by a coat of paint, and rendered a gay feature of the surroundings by the addition on its sides and doors of some brightly colored figures of children or animals or birds. The panels of doors, or shutters, or cupboards, can also be brightened in the same way; while sets of boxes and trays for dressing-tables or writing-tables may be all tinted one color and decorated upon one scheme, the same style of design being repeated in varying sizes on the different articles.

The most successful designs are those which have very simple outlines; and, in coloring them, the tints should be laid on in broad, flat masses, all line designs being as far as possible eliminated, and a broad decorative effect aimed at.

Mr. T. D. Whitney

WAS ONE OF THE PIONEERS

in operating January Clearance Sales as well as an advertiser in Christian Science Periodicals.

As early as 1873, Mr. Whitney started to sell linens left after the holiday rush at reduced prices under the heading—

January Clearance Sale

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Our experience during the intervening years enables us to prepare a Clearance Sale this month more valuable to our customers than any previous sale we have held.

Because

we can replace our stock to better advantage than at any time since January, 1914.

Before buying we invite your inspection of our reduced prices on

Table Linens—Bed Linens—Towels—Handkerchiefs—Embroidery Linens

Also an unusual assortment of Blankets and Puffs.

The stock is too varied to attempt to give descriptions or quote prices.

Our policy—We believe in our goods. We know they are desirable. If you buy anything in this store you can return it at any time and exchange for other goods or Get Your Money Back, if for any reason you do not desire to keep the goods.

T. D. Whitney Company

Everything in Linens

37-39 Temple Place—Boston 10—25-31 West St.



BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

REVIEW OF WOOL MARKETS IN WORLD

Fine Qualities, Which Are Keenly Sought, Are Extremely Scarce in Boston—Few Lots Left Held at Strong Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Under the intermediate section of the New Zealand tariff now before the House of Representatives, the United States and other countries outside the British Empire may enter into reciprocal relations with the Dominion. The new tariff, as presented to the House, will affect certain American products while on the whole increasing imperial preference.

The increase in the duty on lemons and oranges from foreign countries will cut down United States exports to New Zealand, although these are not very large at present, amounting, in the case of oranges, to a few thousand cases a year. At first the new rates on canned fruits seemed likely to give a preference to the Australian product over the American but the last word in this has not been said. There is a strong feeling in some quarters that New Zealand has been over-generous to her sister dominions and that Canada and Australia must reciprocate.

Most machinery classes will be free, thus pleasing the farmer and dairyman who desire cheap machinery. It is evidence of New Zealand's desire to encourage aviation that the new tariff admits British flying machines without duty, as against 20 per cent under the old schedule, and that the levy on flying machines made in foreign countries is cut down from 20 per cent to 10 per cent.

American car manufacturers will note that whereas formerly British motor cars were admitted free and those of foreign origin paid 30 per cent, now motor vehicles, including tractors, must pay 15 per cent (British preference rate) 25 per cent (intermediate) and 25 per cent (general). Benzine, kerosene, petrol, and gasoline must pay 1 1/2 a gallon duty, and there is a tire tax, the proceeds of which may be used for the improvement of main roads, of from 15 to 25 per cent.

Turning to Lower Grades
Medium to low-grade wools are also coming into demand, the shortage of fine wools having been anticipated to a considerable extent. Reports from the River Plate indicate that nearly half of the new clip of standard crossbreds has been sold for export already. It is significant of the tariff possibilities in this country that our importers have operated, so far as crossbred wools are concerned, on the lower grades in Montevideo this year, rather than in Buenos Aires, where formerly the English buyers have been very keen, supplementing previous heavy German demand. In these two countries also it must be remembered that there is a shortage of 25 per cent, which means well over 100,000,000 pounds for the two countries, in the current season's clip.

Undoubtedly, there is enough wool in the world for all immediate needs, although the supply in this country is unusually short at the moment, but the tremendous supplies which were "in sight" only a short time ago, when it was predicted by some able men that it would take five years to use up the surplus in this country, have melted away with surprising rapidity. But, after all, supply and demand in the wool business are only relative. It is surprising how long people can get along without clothing if they have to do so, as is testified by the clothing market today.

At the moment, the trade is waiting as far as possible for the tariff to become definitely known. When this is done, the trade will know how to figure its future purchases abroad and the manufacturers will be able to announce their heavy-weight goods with some certainty.

Foreign Markets Strong
All the foreign primary markets are very buoyant, including London, where crossbreds showed a rise of 10 to 15 per cent. English buyers taking the great bulk of the crossbred wools, as well as a large part of the merinos in a sale where the entire catalogue was sold.

At the post-holiday reopening in Sydney, Monday, prices showed a further upward trend, advancing 7 1/2 per cent, compared with the December closing rate. England and Japan were the principal buyers. The selection was rather poor. For 70s combing wools, somewhat better, 22 1/2, was paid for wool yielding 51 per cent, which is figured to mean a clean landed cost here of 37 cents, taking exchange at 4.50. For the same grade of wool practically free, 30 cents, clean landed, is figured; short combing 70s are figured at 35 cents for practically free wool, and short combing 64s-70s at about 33 cents.

Offerings of crossbreds from Montevideo have been made this week at 25 1/2 cents for 56s combing, shrinking 36 per cent; 28 1/2 cents for 50s, shrinking 38 per cent; 13 1/2 cents for 46s-48s, shrinking 39 per cent; and 15 1/2 cents for 44s-46s, shrinking 36 per cent, all on a cost and freight basis.

The Bradford market is exceedingly strong, and topmakers are asking 32d. for good 64s tops and some want even more money. In view of the advance in prices in London and abroad.

PROPOSED TARIFF EFFECT ON TRADE

New Zealand Bill Provides for Reciprocal Relations but Increases Imperial Preference

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Benzine, kerosene, petrol, and gasoline must pay 1 1/2 a gallon duty, and there is a tire tax, the proceeds of which may be used for the improvement of main roads, of from 15 to 25 per cent.

Turning to Lower Grades
Medium to low-grade wools are also coming into demand, the shortage of fine wools having been anticipated to a considerable extent.

Reports from the River Plate indicate that nearly half of the new clip of standard crossbreds has been sold for export already. It is significant of the tariff possibilities in this country that our importers have operated, so far as crossbred wools are concerned, on the lower grades in Montevideo this year, rather than in Buenos Aires, where formerly the English buyers have been very keen, supplementing previous heavy German demand. In these two countries also it must be remembered that there is a shortage of 25 per cent, which means well over 100,000,000 pounds for the two countries, in the current season's clip.

Undoubtedly, there is enough wool in the world for all immediate needs, although the supply in this country is unusually short at the moment, but the tremendous supplies which were "in sight" only a short time ago, when it was predicted by some able men that it would take five years to use up the surplus in this country, have melted away with surprising rapidity. But, after all, supply and demand in the wool business are only relative. It is surprising how long people can get along without clothing if they have to do so, as is testified by the clothing market today.

At the moment, the trade is waiting as far as possible for the tariff to become definitely known. When this is done, the trade will know how to figure its future purchases abroad and the manufacturers will be able to announce their heavy-weight goods with some certainty.

Foreign Markets Strong
All the foreign primary markets are very buoyant, including London, where crossbreds showed a rise of 10 to 15 per cent. English buyers taking the great bulk of the crossbred wools, as well as a large part of the merinos in a sale where the entire catalogue was sold.

At the post-holiday reopening in Sydney, Monday, prices showed a further upward trend, advancing 7 1/2 per cent, compared with the December closing rate. England and Japan were the principal buyers. The selection was rather poor. For 70s combing wools, somewhat better, 22 1/2, was paid for wool yielding 51 per cent, which is figured to mean a clean landed cost here of 37 cents, taking exchange at 4.50. For the same grade of wool practically free, 30 cents, clean landed, is figured; short combing 70s are figured at 35 cents for practically free wool, and short combing 64s-70s at about 33 cents.

Offerings of crossbreds from Montevideo have been made this week at 25 1/2 cents for 56s combing, shrinking 36 per cent; 28 1/2 cents for 50s, shrinking 38 per cent; 13 1/2 cents for 46s-48s, shrinking 39 per cent; and 15 1/2 cents for 44s-46s, shrinking 36 per cent, all on a cost and freight basis.

The Bradford market is exceedingly strong, and topmakers are asking 32d. for good 64s tops and some want even more money. In view of the advance in prices in London and abroad.

BRITISH AND IRISH TRADE INTERWOVEN

By Far the Greater Proportion of Exports Go to England and Any Change Would Affect Finance as Well as Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England—Despite the long struggle for Irish independence the trade between England and Ireland has continued on an ever-increasing volume, for these sister islands are linked together with an economic interdependence that cannot be upset even by revolution. The Tariff Commission has issued a pamphlet pointing out that "the latest official returns show that the value of Irish exports in 1920 was £204,715,000 and imports £203,750,000, an increase of £28,683,000 and £45,034,000 respectively as compared with the year 1919. The data are not yet available for an analysis of these figures, but, analyzing those of 1920, it is seen that of Ireland's total exports of £217,000,000, about £174,000,000 went to Great Britain. The remaining £22,000,000 went direct to other countries. Imports show that £132,000,000 or 83 per cent came from Great Britain and £26,000,000 or 17 per cent from other countries, mostly from the United States of America and Canada.

Extensive Farm Exports
"More than half of Ireland's exports (53 per cent) were farm produce, food, etc. Practically all the remainder (45 per cent) were manufactured goods, leaving 4 per cent for raw materials. In foodstuffs and animals, Ireland supplies the whole or practically the whole of the import needs of Great Britain in the following commodities: Cattle, sheep and lambs, pigs, hay, horses. Ireland also supplies a preponderant proportion of the import needs of Great Britain in eggs, poultry, and potatoes.

"Of the manufactured exports of Ireland, about one-third, textiles, chiefly linen, which all come to Great Britain for the British home market or for reexport. The United States returns show an importation into that country of £2,750,000 worth of Irish linens. The dependence of Ireland upon markets outside that country, and especially upon the markets of Great Britain, is further shown by the fact that the exports from Ireland in 1919 amounted to £39 per head of the population, while the corresponding figure for the United Kingdom was £17. Thus the prosperity of Ireland arises in a marked degree from its dependence upon Great Britain, for this percentage per head is the largest in the world.

Belfast as a Port
"There are no authoritative statistics by which to measure exactly and fully the economic inter-relationship of northern and southern Ireland. It is, however, known that Ulster ports are used not only for almost all the seaborne imports and exports of Ulster but also for a considerable percentage of the trade of the south of Ireland. Moreover, Ulster has been the chief distributing center for the whole of Ireland. Thus in the textile trade the imports and exports practically all pass through Belfast. Belfast also predominates in the exports of shipbuilding and machinery. On the other hand, agricultural exports leave Ireland for the most part from other ports.

"Making comparison with 1913 there is a decline of 11 per cent in the proportion of Irish imports coming from Ulster ports in the period 1913 to 1919 it fell from 58 to 47 per cent. On the other hand, during the period to which these figures relate, the Ulster ports were used for practically the whole of the direct export trade of Ireland.

"It has been officially estimated that about one-fifth of the Irish exports which come to Great Britain have their ultimate destination. The figures for 1919 were: To Great Britain for consumption there, £141,025,000; to foreign and colonial countries, direct (via Irish ports) £1,937,000; indirect (via British ports), £23,090,000; a total of £176,052,000.

Increase in Prosperity
"There has been a great increase in the prosperity of Ireland in recent years, shown by the fact that deposits and private balances in joint stock banks in Ireland increased from £27,752,000 in 1912 to £152,848,000 in 1919, or 144 1/2 per cent. In the same period the total deposits in post office and trustee savings banks increased slightly from £15,460,000 in 1912 to £16,940,000 in 1919.

"Great Britain is both the natural and actual market of Ireland. The imports from Ireland of agricultural and food products form 16 1/2 per cent of the total British imports of these products and Irish prosperity is dependent upon the maintenance of that economic connection. Irrespective of that with Great Britain, the external trade of Ireland is small except in the textile industries, and any serious breach in the existing economic relations between Great Britain and Ireland would involve not only reconstruction in Ireland but also reconstruction in Great Britain of large organized interests—not only linen, shipbuilding, and brewing and distilling, but also banking, insurance, and railways, in which large sums of British capital are invested.

"Though the volume of Ireland's trade with foreign countries is small as compared with that with Great Britain, it covers a wide range of products. But even in this foreign trade Ireland is dependent almost entirely upon the merchanting and shipping services of Great Britain.

"In order to determine the effect of a system of fiscal autonomy on the relations of Great Britain and Ireland it is necessary to concentrate attention on the economic factors governing those relations. The economic interdependence of the two countries is so manifest that any adjustment of policy would seem to require common action continually exercised through some permanent body, representative both of Great Britain and Ireland."

WORLD'S SILVER OUTPUT ESTIMATE

Production of 161,000,000 Ounces in 1921 Is Slightly Less Than in Previous Year

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ARGENTINA'S GRAIN TRADE OUTLOOK

Reduction in Duty Gives Shade of Hope, but Export Business Is Still Unimportant Even With Big Surplus on Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Conditions in the wheat market are viewed a shade more hopefully now that the duty on bagged grain has been reduced from \$3.40 gold per ton to \$1.23 and on bulk from \$3.13 to 96 cents, but export business is still unimportant, and the great unbalanced of the old crop remains very much of a problem to the trade.

At the beginning of November the duty on wheat in bulk was reduced by 72 cents gold, but the reduction did not stimulate the foreign demand in any degree whatever, as since then shipments have amounted to only 27,979 tons, and nearly all this has gone to Brazil. In the same period the United States and Canada have shipped 1,089,780 tons and Australia 357,279 tons. Judging from the steady fall in the volume of Australian shipments during the last few weeks there appears to be very little of the old crop still in the Commonwealth, but the new harvest will be in movement within a month, and there are substantial quantities of last season's harvest awaiting shipment in the United States.

Competitors Advantage
Argentina's competitors, therefore, will be in a position to supply the needs of Europe for some months ahead, and they will undoubtedly fill the bulk of the requirements of the importing markets as they are not handicapped by an export duty, which in Argentina's case has prejudiced European buyers against this country's wheat ever since it was imposed. Therefore, the outlook for the speedy marketing of the new harvest, to say nothing of disposing of the balance of the old, is not particularly encouraging, especially as all markets are very much at sea on the point as to what world requirements actually are. The Argentine wheat traders have become reconciled to the fact that a large part of Europe must go on short rations, and that the shrewdest calculations of normal years are of no value at the present time.

If the export duty on wheat were abolished altogether the government might lose a few million dollars, but the benefit to the country as a whole would immensely outweigh the loss to the revenue. On the other hand, retention of the duty will continue to result in this country being perpetually behind its competitors and in all probability selling at lower prices. There has been an extremely heavy fall in prices during the last few months, as a result of which farmers and dealers have incurred immense losses, and at the same time the government has obtained practically no revenue.

Two Effects of Duty
The duty might as well have been fixed at \$100 or any other prohibitive figure. Its effect has been doubly disastrous, because it has not only deprived the government of much-needed revenue, but it has prevented the sale of a large part of the harvest. Large losses have also been incurred on the European markets, and according to figures just received from London there have been big losses on the Baltic Exchange, but mainly by outside speculators and not by those engaged regularly in the trade.

Following is a comparison of the wheat shipments from the United States and Canada, Australia, and Argentina during a recent 15 weeks period:

	Tons
North America	3,962,560
Australia	735,679
Argentina	110,553

The above figures show in a nutshell the disastrous effect of Argentina's export duty. There are still 1,500,000 tons of old corn in the country, and although for various reasons the export duty is less of a handicap in the case of corn than wheat it is, nevertheless, a fact that the tax is an obstacle of no small importance to the marketing of the crop.

	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Sterling	\$4.22 1/2	\$4.22	\$4.86 1/2
France (French)	.0830	.0820	.1930
France (Belgian)	.0799	.0797	.1930
France (Swiss)	.1937	.1934	.1930
Italy	.0431	.0431	.1930
Gulden	.3675	.3675	.4020
German marks	.0056 1/2	.0057 1/2	.2380
Canadian dollar	.9414	.94	.2380
Argentine pesos	.3514	.3510	.9600
Drachmas (Greek)	.0437	.0438	.1930
Peretas	.1498	.1500	.1930
Swedish kroner	.2490	.2495	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1555	.1555	.2680
Danish kroner	.1580	.1580	.2680

CUBA CANE SUGAR SALES
NEW YORK, New York—The Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation has announced that in the last few days it has sold 350,000 bags of sugar, the principal buyers of which were the American Sugar Refining Company and leading English refiners.

WAR FINANCE ADVANCES
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—During the week ending January 7 the United States War Finance Corporation approved 301 advances, aggregating \$5,875,000, for agricultural and live-stock purposes.

COTTON MARKET
NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday, January 11, 1922, March 17.52, May 17.44, July 18.00, October 18.25, spot quiet, middling 18.20.

SCOTTISH PORT IMPROVEMENT

Revenue at Leith From May to November, 1921, Showed a Gain From Same Period 1920

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
EDINBURGH, Scotland—Reporting on the work of the Leith Dock Commission to the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, Mr. John Herdman, Leith, said that though there had been a slight decrease in revenue for the year it was gratifying to know that for the six months from May 16 to November 15 there had been an increase in the revenue of nearly £28,000 compared with the same period last year. They might therefore look forward to the current year being a good one.

The net register of tonnage entering the port showed an increase of 53,753 tons from the previous year. There were good increases in the import of grain, butter and eggs, but big decreases in other articles, especially timber and sugar. There has been a decrease in all articles exported, and it was particularly marked in coal, which amounted to \$21,919 tons less than in the preceding year. He was glad to say, however, that matters were improving as regards coal, and that during recent months the exports of coal had increased considerably. During the past few weeks the exports had totaled about 25,000 tons per week.

November was a poor month in regard to the shipbuilding output on the Clyde, the poorest of the year except for January and much below the recent average for November. Only seven vessels were launched on the Clyde, with an aggregate measurement of 15,850 tons, compared with 25 vessels in 1920 with a tonnage of 48,047. No new contracts are being reported, and everywhere there is a steadily increasing display of empty berths which is in marked contrast to the condition of affairs a year ago. All over Scotland there were 10 vessels launched during the month aggregating 22,465 tons.

HEAVY BOND TRADING IN NEW YORK MARKET
NEW YORK, New York—Trading in stocks yesterday was overshadowed throughout by further heavy buying of United States Liberty and Victory issues, these, almost without exception, mounting to the highest prices for a year or more. The stock market was generally strong, the hardening of rails contributing to further gains among oils and specialties. Buying of Mexican Petroleum was followed by substantial advances by other oils. Call money ruled at 3 1/2 per cent. Sales totaled 463,100 shares.

The market closed with a firm tone: American Car & Foundry 14 1/2, up 1/4; American Locomotive 104 1/2, up 1/4; American Sugar 58 1/2, up 1/4; American Woolen 58 1/2, up 1/4; Corn Products 97 1/2, up 2 1/2; General Electric 133 1/2, up 1/4; Houston Oil 73 1/2, up 1/4; Mexican Petroleum 110 1/2, up 1/4; Pan American Petroleum 50 1/2, up 1/4; Standard Oil of New Jersey 17 1/2, up 1/4; Studebaker 82, up 1/4; Texas Company 45, up 2 1/2; Utah Copper 64, up 2.

PHILADELPHIA RESERVE REPORT
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—For the year ended December 31, 1921, the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia had net earnings equivalent to 60 1/2 per cent upon its capital, 19 1/2 per cent upon capital and surplus, and 4 1/2 per cent on capital, surplus and reserve deposits. On December 31, 1921, the reserve bank reported a surplus of \$17,945,146, an increase of \$355,240 over December 31, 1920. In addition the bank paid to the government about \$3,600,000 for franchise tax. This was taken from the reserve for government franchise tax, which was reported at \$34,000 on January 4, 1922, as against \$3,619,000 on December 28, 1921. The bank paid during the year dividends of 6 per cent upon its paid-in capital.

BRITISH TRADE DECLINES
LONDON, England—Great Britain's foreign trade decreased in 1921 from that of 1920, the annual board of trade returns show. Imports were valued at £1,086,000,000, compared with £1,932,000,000 in 1920. Exports totaled £2,028,000,000, compared with £1,534,000,000 in 1920.

RAND GOLD OUTPUT
LONDON, England—The output of gold at the Rand in December was 681,847 fine ounces.

CHICAGO MARKETS
CHICAGO, Illinois—A substantial recovery was made in wheat prices yesterday and quotations closed about 2 points higher, with May at 1.10 1/2 and July at 1.00. Corn registered fractional upturns, May delivery closing at 54 1/2 and July at 54 1/2. Provisions rose with hogs and grain. January ribs 75 1/2, May ribs 83 1/2, July ribs 85 1/2, January pork 15.50, May pork 15.75, January lard 9.02, March lard 9.17, May lard 9.37, July lard 9.55, January ribs 8.15, May ribs 8.25.

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BOLSHEVISM IN A TRANSITORY STATE

Many Russian Communists Have Relinquished Large Percentage of the Precepts Originally Identified With the Party

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

REVAL, Estonia.—News from Soviet Russia—even well authenticated news—no longer causes any surprise, at least for the people living in the Russian border states. An incessant stream of refugees of all kinds and conditions is drifting through Estonia and Finland toward the west, and they are happy to be able to talk freely of their experiences and to describe the conditions existing now in the places they come from.

Nevertheless it is extremely difficult to get an exact general impression of conditions in Russia at present owing to the fact that Russia has relapsed into almost prehistoric conditions of existence, that each town, each village and each group of the population has its own history and no general rules can be formulated. While the famine in the southeast is appalling, the population in the north and particularly in the large cities, enjoys at present an era of prosperity and abundance, while the intellectual middle classes have to endure all kinds of hardships, the representative of the former capitalist class—those who have been fortunate enough not to be shot as counter-revolutionists—lead a life of comparative ease and comfort.

Communism Slowly Abandoned

Despite this peculiarity of life under the Bolshevik sway there are, however, certain currents which, originating in the principal centers, spread irresistibly all over the country and make their influence felt in the remotest corners. The most important of these currents is undoubtedly the progressive abandonment of the doctrine of Communism in favor of the capitalist institutions of the past. In other words, Communism has failed.

The leaders of the Soviets are quite conscious of this fact, and in order to ward off the imminent final catastrophe they resort to a series of concessions and compromises scarcely disguised under the cloak of their old catchwords. Private property is unwillingly and conditionally recognized, banks have been opened and authorized to accept and pay out private funds, factories may be rented for long terms by private individuals or groups and exploited for their own profit, public services can be used by the citizens only on payment of fares and fees, measures of all kinds are tolerated and the shops again open the shutters, put up in the beginning of the Bolshevik era.

Certain Elements Weeded Out

While the Bolsheviks consent to these compromises which practically mean restoration of capitalism, a similar process of evolution and transformation takes place in the ranks of their own followers. In the beginning of their reign the Bolsheviks enlisted in the ranks of the Communist Party whoever seemed willing to fight the capitalist world. All the enemies of the former capitalist society were considered natural allies of the Bolsheviks. The inevitable result of this policy was that a great deal of criminal element found its way into the ranks of the party.

It was pointed out at the signing of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty that out of the seven persons representing Bolshevik Russia, six had been sentenced to various penalties for crimes of common law. This instance is typical for the moral standard of some of the rulers of Russia. Being bent at present upon directing the course of their policy toward the conventions and traditions of capitalism, the Bolsheviks have deemed it necessary to purge the ranks of the Communist Party of the more objectionable elements.

Withdrawals From Party

At the same time it has been noticed that a considerable number of officially registered Communists are leaving the party by their own free will. The motives which prompt them to do so are classified by a Bolshevik investigator under the following headings: (1) Sincere Communists, i. e., anarchists who believe in this doctrine and are disillusioned by its failure in practice; (2) the proletariat of the villages who had professed to be Communists only in order to possess themselves of the land of the rich peasants; (3) all the opportunists who had joined the party only for personal interest and desert it for the same reason; (4) the convinced Communists who are opposed to the new policy of the government.

As a result of this, the Communist Party, which was estimated at 600,000 members, numbers at present only about 200,000. As a matter of fact, the Communist Party is losing at the same time its rank and file as well as the fanatics who were fighting for an ideal and consequently constituted the very backbone of the movement. There remains only a nucleus composed of the Bolshevik bureaucracy, who stick to their official positions and the advantages derived therefrom.

"Bourgeois" Mentality

The mentality of such a ruling class can only be bourgeois, conservative and capitalistic, and it gives its logical expression in the new course of the Soviet's policy. Such an evolution, however, does not imply a weakening of the authority of the Soviets; it proves only the failure of communism but does not jeopardize the situation of this official representation of the creed they are now to desert their former banner.

This evolution, at the same time, opens the door to an understanding with the other political parties, and

notably with the social-revolutionaries, whose program should easily prove compatible with the modified policy of the Soviets. According to newspaper reports, negotiations on this question are being carried on in Prague while the Soviet authorities vaguely hint at a general amnesty for political offenders and even promise the convocation of a constituent assembly in Russia.

The convinced Communists cannot be a party to this policy of compromise. Since the Communist Party is practically disappearing the question has been raised at a meeting of faithful Communists how their creed is to be saved and preserved. Curiously enough it has been suggested at this meeting, as a trustworthy refugee has informed the correspondent of the "Revaler Bote," that the Communist Party should again become a secret organization and work underground. This suggestion is the expression of the fact which now becomes manifest—that Communism is essentially a phenomenon of reaction and opposition and loses its driving power when deprived of its revolutionary character.

Many Communists Sincere

Whatever one may feel about Communism the sincerity of this kind of people certainly speaks in their favor and to some extent exonerates them from responsibility for all the evil and misery Communism has wrought in Russia. As for the other Bolsheviks who adapt themselves so easily to the new current, their attitude justifies the general distrust displayed by the West toward the Soviets and their new policy. As a matter of fact it seems likely that their present attitude is chiefly prompted by the necessity of securing help from the capitalist states in order to save Russia from the deadlock resulting from four years of misrule.

A similar strategy was adopted by the Soviets when they wished to lure the West into granting relief to the affected areas. The freely elected committees in the principal towns comprising representatives of the former ruling classes looked promising enough and did not fail to produce the desired effect, but as soon as the relief work seemed to become a reality, these committees were dissolved and the more prominent members representing Tsarist Russia suffered the extreme penalty, the pretext being, as usual, alleged counter-revolutionary plots.

Confiscation of Stores

As for the stores already sent to Russia, the Finnish train was confiscated right away and sent to the North, where the red guards were in need of supplies, while the stores sent from Estonia were taken over in Moscow and disappeared beyond the means of control of the donors. Such incidents justify the frequently expressed apprehensions that the new bourgeois tendencies of the Bolsheviks may subsequently prove a cleverly devised trap for canalizing the western capitalists into Russia, i. e., into the pockets of the ruling class.

The mere fact that the Bolshevik press so openly discusses the collapse of Communism in Russia is liable to arouse suspicion. Viewed from the standpoint of their own interests, the policy of the Soviets has always been successful since it is not hampered by any scruples or conventions. If the bulk of the ruling class is satisfied with the new current of policy which opens vistas of unimagined speculation and unheard-of personal profits, the leaders of the Soviets are not likely to abandon their ambitions of a world revolution.

The new current has temporarily modified the conditions of existence in Russia but it has not put a stop to the revolutionary propaganda in the neighboring countries. Almost daily, organized plots and individual attempts are being discovered in Estonia and Latvia, and the official assertion of Moscow that no intrigues are hatched in India are belied by indisputable facts. The capitalist West would be wise to bear in mind the classical warning:

"Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes." (I fear the Greeks even bringing gifts).

CURIO EXPERT SEEKS INCA INDIAN RELICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—To add to his already large collection of curios, gathered in all parts of the world, Richard Franklin Pettigrew of this city, formerly United States Senator from South Dakota, has departed for South America, where he will investigate ruins left by the Inca Indians.

He will first spend about a month in Valparaiso, Chile, and then will visit in Argentina, and Brazil, as well as spending a short time in other South American countries. Mr. Pettigrew expects to return about April 1, 1922. Mr. Pettigrew had only recently returned from a trip in the vicinity of Mordridge, South Dakota, where he found the remains of an ancient Indian village. He brought back several relics, including arrow points, tools of various sorts and crude household utensils. He has a man engaged in excavation and research around Mordridge and expects to add materially to his collection.

It is Mr. Pettigrew's plan to establish a museum of natural history, which he will give to the city of Sioux Falls. It will contain all of the Pettigrew collection of relics of early South Dakota history and probably many of his books and papers.

TURKISH DIPLOMATIST IN BEIRUT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The Ambassador of Ankara to the French Government, the former Minister Ferid Bey, accompanied by two secretaries, recently spent a week in Beirut. He dined with General Gouraud, who received him at his residence at the Park of the Pines. The Ambassador and his suite left for France by the "Sphinx."

AUSTRALIA'S NEW CABINET CHANGES

Sir Joseph Cook's Appointment to London Necessitates Partial Reorganization of Ministry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Australia's federal cabinet changes have been completed, the occasion for the changes being the resignation of Sir Joseph Cook as the federal Treasurer, following his appointment to London, Commissioner for the Commonwealth in London. The reconstructed ministry is as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs—William Morris Hughes.
Minister for Home and Territories—Senator G. F. Pearce.
Minister for Repatriation—Senator E. D. Millen.
Attorney-General—L. E. Groom.
Minister for Navy and Defense—W. Massey Greene.
Minister for Trade and Customs—A. S. Rodgers.
Postmaster-General—Alexander Poynnton.
Treasurer—C. S. M. Bruce.
Minister for Works and Railways—R. W. Foster.
Vice-President of the Executive Council—J. Earle.

The chief surprise in this reconstruction is the appointment of Mr. Bruce, a distinguished returned officer, as federal Treasurer, while Massey Greene, whose fine record as Minister for Customs had made him the popular choice for the portfolio left vacant by Sir Joseph Cook, takes charge of the navy and defense branches. Probably the excellent way in which Mr. Bruce recently fulfilled his mission as senior Australian delegate to the League of Nations Assembly told in his favor when the Prime Minister was shuffling posts.

Mr. Greene has no easy task in his work of caring for Australian security. Parliament is in an economical mood and the Washington Conference results have lent weight to the attacks made upon naval and defense estimates. Yet the new defense head may have unusual opportunities shortly, for the Washington decisions must be translated into imperial policy and in this recasting of an empire's strategy Mr. Greene will have much to say.

Senator Pearce has been associated for many years with the portfolio taken over by the former Customs Minister, and his new post in the Home and Territories Department will give him a respite from his critics. Recent debates in the Federal House showed that some members consider that Senator Pearce is militaristic. The fact that the hardest criticism comes from the Labor benches may conceivably be due less to the Senator's record as a Minister than to his attitude in early war days, when he followed the present Prime Minister, then head of a Labor Government, out of the caucus in support of the conscription policy. The valuable work which Senator Pearce has been doing as Australia's representative at Washington has added to his reputation.

The continuance in the Repatriation Department of Senator E. D. Millen is an endorsement of his work, which has been assailed somewhat bitterly in regard to the War Service Homes Department. While the magnificent record of Australia in placing its returned men on the land, training them in new trades, and generally putting them back to civil life with every prospect of success, earned for Senator Millen the gratitude of the Commonwealth and more than balances later failure or inability to control successfully the huge scheme for supplying homes to the returned men, it is possible that his retention in the Repatriation post was due not only to that fact, but to his prominent position in the old Liberal Party. With Sir Joseph Cook, the Liberal leader once on the water, and W. A. Watt, the former federal Treasurer, as an outspoken advocate of a new Liberal Party which would know no Hughes, the Prime Minister must rely on staunch Liberals like Senator Millen for the continuance of the coalition.

The necessity for conciliating and holding the Liberals may account also for the dropping of Senator E. J. Russell, one of the Labor side of the Coalition, from his post as vice-president of the Executive Council. W. H. Laird Smith may have left the Cabinet for much the same cause.

The ministry's position is still precarious and a combination of forces, particularly a Labor-Country Party temporary alliance, would force a dissolution. While the danger of defeat in the House of Representatives is always present, the uncertain results of an appeal to the electors is recognized by those who would otherwise cheerfully depose Mr. Hughes tomorrow, and the skillful leader of the government knows this.

Familiar names in recent Australian political history are those of L. E. Groom and Alexander Poynnton, who have been long in office and remain in the cabinet; but that of Mr. Rodgers is comparatively new, and he owes his somewhat swift advancement in part to the reputation he won in establishing returned soldiers on the land before the Repatriation Department began to function. Mr. Foster and Mr. Earle have shown ability.

PRESIDENT SUCCEEDS WHERE TZAR FAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Recent happenings at Washington had disappointed all apprehensions regarding America and her intentions, said Professor Sarolea, a Belgian who is now professor of the French language at Edinburgh University, at the recent peace council meeting held in Edinburgh.

Tzar Nicholas of Russia had, he said,

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called a conference many years ago to discuss the prevention of war and the limitation of armaments, and again the world had been summoned to such a conference. Where the chief of a military autocracy had failed, the head of the greatest and most peaceful democracy in world history seemed now likely to succeed. Something big was bound to come out of the Washington Conference because the honor and prestige of the Republican Party was involved.

Professor Sarolea said he did not dread the competition or the rivalry of the Washington Conference in regard to the League of Nations. The Conference might be looked upon as an American branch of the League of Nations working independently. It might be true that such an American branch might, at the beginning at any rate, do better and more successful work than the League of Nations. Even so, they should not be jealous of it.

The following message was cabled to the Washington Conference at the close of the meeting: "Meeting of Edinburgh citizens welcomes holding of Conference on Limitation of Armaments and earnestly invokes divine blessing on its labors."

The Rev. Dr. Norman Maclean of St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh, who had just returned from a visit to America, in a letter of apology for absence, wrote that "it would have been a privilege to testify to the remarkable advance of public opinion in the United States toward the goal of general disarmament and the steady growth of that sense of unity of the English-speaking peoples in which the security of the future so largely lies."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Sweeping Out the Vikings

Alfred's Last Battles

Although the Northmen from Norway, Sweden and Denmark had been badly worsted at the battle of Ashdown they had not lost faith in their ability to conquer the fertile, green shires of England and had settled down to stay in Northumberland and Mercia, as the north and central parts were then called. Not having strength to oust them the Saxons discreetly leave them alone, and the little country has one more master in addition to the Picts, the Welsh and the West Saxons. But instead of proving a menace, the wild newcomers soon begin to mix and marry and trade with their hosts, to cultivate the soil and even to embrace Christianity. In time, no doubt, this peaceful process of assimilation would have put a complete end to broils and battles had not a fresh horde of Vikings swept down upon England, beguiled some of the original settlers to join them and attempted to wrest the southern portion from the long-suffering owners.

This was in 893. King Alfred had learned a lot about fighting these pirates since Ashdown and had a fairly well disciplined army to call upon in such an emergency. As soon as he heard that 250 ships packed with the foe had landed at the mouth of the little river Rother, and that the invading army had taken up their quarters at both ends of the great forest of Andred's Weald, he collected his hardy thanes and swains in what is now Kent and awaited his opportunity. Hastening in command of the Vikings, failing to receive assistance from his friends in East Anglia and Northumbria, grew impatient and abandoned his camp, and a battle was fought at Farnham. Although Hastings was defeated, most of his followers escaped disaster and presently they were joined by the bands of Danes from the east coast whom he had expected. These collected a large fleet of galleys, sailed for the southern coasts of Wessex and around into the Bristol Channel.

Now Alfred had his hands full indeed. First he must prevent the Southern Welsh from joining up with the Danes, and second he must prevent the richest parts of his little kingdom from falling into the enemies' hands. So he divided up his army, sending a part of it under his son Edward to reinforce Ethelred, who was holding London with his Mercian troops, and taking the rest by forced marches into Cornwall and Devon. Both were highly successful and the Vikings soon realized that they had undertaken a bigger job than they could finish. Worst of all their fleet was destroyed at Bemflet and thus their means of defeat taken away. But this only seemed to nerve Hastings for greater efforts and he rushed northward through the country, pillaging and burning wherever he went. At last he halted on the banks of the Severn and dug himself in, so effectively that earthworks can be seen there to this day. Here Ethelred overtook him and laid siege. As the Chronicle of that day puts it: "When they had now sat there many weeks on both sides the river then were the enemy distressed for want of food . . . and they went out against the men who were encamped on the east bank of the river, and fought against them. And the Christians had a great victory. . . . And that part which got away thence was saved by flight."

But the old pirate was still at the head of a formidable army of fighters, and although continually beaten and chased around the country, he hoped, with the aid of his allies, to win out yet. At the close of the second year of war he sailed with all the boats he could collect up the Thames and the Lea and fortified himself in a strong camp on the latter river.

Next spring Alfred, while riding along the river bank, discovered a spot where he thought that the river could be obstructed and the Danes' retreat thus cut off. As soon as he commenced building forts here the enemy grew suspicious and, scenting disaster, abandoned both camp and fleet to the Saxons. You can imagine with what joy the Londoners took possession of the boats, burning those they did not want and rowing the Stalworth down to town!

At last even such a stubborn sea-dog as Hastings decided that he had had enough of it. He had retreated for the winter to Shropshire, but when spring came he marched back to the east coast and, getting together enough boats to hulk his greatly diminished army, he went southward over sea to the Seine. He had certainly found that the way of the transgressor was hard.

This was Alfred's last war. Although a few sea pirates continued to haunt his coasts until he found time to clean them out they never again dared to board the old lion in his den. It was much easier to prevail against hasty fighters like themselves than against quiet, disciplined peasants led by a king whom every one trusted and loved. A few leaders have been slain since, but they could not understand how a man who forgave his enemies instead of destroying them, who endeavored to lead them to his God instead of sacrificing them to him, could possibly be strong enough to protect himself against such world-famous warriors as the Norsemen and the Danes. They pretended to despise him, but they really feared him and no one repeated their mistake for as long as he reigned. It was indeed nearly 300 years before the second invasion of England took place, and William the Conqueror succeeded where Hastings had failed.



"In circles, in patterns, or zigzag we skate"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

About Hedge Trees

Boys and girls in England will not need to be told what a hedge is. Neither, indeed, will boys and girls in many other countries. But in England the hedge is so common, found everywhere. For miles and miles it runs along on either side of highway and byway. It marks out the fields; it incloses the gardens, and it makes itself everywhere as useful as it is beautiful.

In the United States and other countries, the hedge is generally just an ornament, made of barberry, osage orange, honey locust and so on. But in England, whilst it is always an ornament, it has always, too, a serious purpose. The favorite hedge tree is the quick thorn, or the hawthorn as it is sometimes called, and the time to see the quick thorn hedge is in May when the hawthorn is in blossom. Often it looks for all the world as if the hedges and bigger hawthorn trees were covered with snow.

Other favorite hedge trees in England are the holly with its bright red berries in winter, the hornbeam with its wonderful silver-backed leaves, the beech, the cherry and the blackthorn. Do you think you would know them all if you saw them?

Football

Playing at ball has been beloved by men and boys everywhere. The Greeks and Romans did it and primitive nations such as the Faroe Islanders, Philippine Islanders, Polynesians and Eskimos all have their ball games.

Some people believe that the Romans introduced football into England, which was very much like it. There were two bands of players—the ball was kicked off from a line at the middle of the ground toward a line at either end (like our goal posts)—the object of the players was to get the ball across this line. But whether the Romans did introduce it or not, certain it is that football has been played in England for many centuries. Laws were passed by several sovereigns prohibiting it and other ball games. They wanted the young men to become expert with the bow and arrow so as to be able to defend the country in the event of an invasion (it was before the invention of firearms). But it did not matter what law: were passed, people played football just the same.

Shrove Tuesday was the great day for football in many towns, London, Chester, Derby and Guildford among them. It was a great annual event. The goals were sometimes at opposite ends of a street, sometimes at opposite ends of a town and frequently more than a mile apart. There were no rules of any kind whatever beyond that the ball had to be put to the adversary's goal. The ball might be of any make as long as it was strong enough not to break into pieces. Sometimes the opposing parties would be one parish against another or possibly up-town versus down-town and so forth. Anybody might play. Often hundreds would be engaged in the game which was of the roughest description. Occasionally it happened that when a free fight was raging in one street for the possession of the ball someone in the fringe of the crowd would secure it, take it up a side street and convey it to the goal that way. Or it would be smuggled

into a house and shot out of an upper window at the goal. The game would last for anything from three to five hours and the hero of the fight was generally the man in possession of the ball when time was up. He perhaps might have secured it some little time back and been hiding with it in the roof of a house waiting for the clock to strike. That was football in the "good old days."

Each of the public schools played football and there, of course, it was played strictly according to rule. Rugby was the only school which had plenty of ground (Charterhouse, for instance, used to play originally in the cloisters) and that is how the Rugby game developed so differently from the others. It does not appear that at any other school was there collaring, hacking and tripping, but some of the others seem to have played the running game. In the middle of the last century the game began to be properly regulated. The Sheffield Club was started in 1857 and the Blackheath Club a year later. The first dribbling clubs in London were the Crystal Palace, founded in 1861, and the Barnes Club in 1862, in which year Blackheath's rival club, Richmond, came into existence. Then a need was felt for a central authority to settle points of dispute and thus the Football Association was established in 1863 and the Rugby Union in 1871.

Animal Winter Clothes

Some animals and birds change their dress in winter just as we do. The ptarmigan, a bird belonging to the same family as the grouse, and who lives high up in the Scottish mountains, is one of the birds who wears a completely different dress in winter. In the summer he is a pretty yellowish brown all over, with white wings, but in winter he is almost all white. This is because there is so much snow on the high hills that if he remained brown he would be so easily seen against the snow.

A neighbor of the ptarmigan in the Scottish mountains is the blue or fish brown hare. In summer he is grayish brown, but when winter comes he sheds his hair and grows a new coat of pale gray and white fur. Ptarmigan even sleep on the snow when there is ground free of snow quite near, and one finds the little hollows made in the snow by their warm bodies. Some people say that white fur and white feathers are warmer than darker colors. So perhaps that is partly why some animals and birds in cold places have white winter clothes. Far north in the arctic regions, where there is always snow and ice all the year round, most of the animals are white. For instance, the polar bear and the arctic fox.

Maple Trees

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The maple trees they nod their heads. "How do!" they say. Maple trees in autumn. They are just so very gay. Gay and red. Gold and brown. And looking down at you. Oh, they wave their leaves and say, "How do! do do do!"

Skating

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The duck pond is frozen so hard it would bear

A wagon of hay or a carriage and pair;

Grace, Mary, and Leslie at one end are sliding;

While Harold and I o'er the smooth ice are gliding.

In circles, in patterns, or zigzag we skate.

And Harold can cut a fine figure of eight.

With cheeks, tingling and rosy and finger-tips glowing.

We heed not the cold though the north wind is blowing.

If in Holland we lived we should think it quite nice.

To go skating to school on the long roads of ice—

The canals—or to skate miles and miles without breaking

The eggs that to market for sale we were taking.

Autumn Time, Apple Time

A little nasturtium, green and soft, was climbing away to the top of the wire netting by the brick wall. Such a happy, dainty little plant it was. The round green leaves looked like open umbrellas, and the fragrance from the deep crimson flower made you think of warm suns, even on misty days. If you were asked which color you preferred, the red of the robin's breast, or the crimson of the nasturtium flower, you would not know a bit which to choose, they are so equally lovely.

One early autumn morning the nasturtium had arrived at its goal, the very top of the netting, and one little flower could just see over the wall into the road below. Hours she would sit, nodding her head vigorously in assent when the breezes whispered comments on the people below, or shaking with laughter at the jokes of the snapdragon who grew in a crevice quite near her. "Do tell us what you see," begged the virginia stocks and mignonette from the border, and the little crimson nasturtium gave interesting accounts of what was daily happening in the outside world of the shady road below.

A tree in the garden of the cottage on the opposite side of the road was the object of much wonder to the garden flowers. It was tall and sturdy and had innumerable twigs and branches. In the spring it was covered with pink blossoms, but they soon fluttered away, looking like clouds of pretty butterflies. September saw the tree laden with big ruddy globes, and the flowers wondered if they were blossoms or lamps. And they got larger and larger.

"So," said a yellow hollyhock, "they cannot be flowers, because every one knows that once a flower is wide open it does not get larger."

"Berries, perhaps," said the wood-biote, but the flowers knew better than that. "Oh, they were their leaves and say, 'How do! do do do!'"

scarlet lights. Now was the time for the little nasturtium to call down the news that the red globes were being taken from the tree and put into baskets. A striped black and yellow wasp alighted on the wall near her, and buzzed a quaint little ditty all about "Autumn time being apple time." The little nasturtium knew all about autumn time, but she had no notion what apple time meant, and she said so. The wasp stared in surprise. "Why! apples have been looking at you every day for the last two months," he said. "And apple time is the best time of all the jolly year," he sang.

A large bumblebee paused in its flight for a second to say that spring-time and summer time were the best in his opinion, "there is so much honey about them," he added. "Oh! but think of apple pie with cloves and plenty of sugary sweetness," murmured the wasp reflectively, but the bee flew on.

"Do tell me what those pretty lights are in the basket," the little nasturtium said.

"Apples, of course," the wasp answered, and flew away to join the bee.

"Apples! and he likes apple time best," the little flower observed. "I do believe he is right too, for I never saw prettier things anywhere in the garden. Well—every one to his taste—apples for wasps—rain for ferns—honey for bees—but I am content with just a little sunshine and a drop of dew. Still I am very glad to know that those shining scarlet things are called apples. What a surprise it will be for the other flowers when I tell them tomorrow," and the red snapdragon leaned toward her and whispered, "Yes, won't it?"

Hidden Things Seen by Sea and Shore

In each of the following sentences is the name of something to be seen at the seashore. The letters spelling the name are in their exact order. Look carefully and you will see them.

1. I consider Brown Smith & Co. as taking a great forward step in moving on to Main Street.
2. Miss Gray sings and plays her own accompaniments.
3. In the distance so blue and calm Ossipee lay in the morning sunlight.
4. I repeat it—I delight to go to school.
5. I remember well how a velocipede pleased me when a boy.
6. I saw her clasp Raymond, her son, when they met.
7. It is well known that metals expand when heated.
8. My old friend Bill owned two autos.
9. At first one is awed by the immensity of Niagara Falls.

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2. Beet.
3. Bean.
4. Pea.
5. Potato.
6. Turnip.
7. Tomato.
8. Corn.
9. Radish.
10. Chard.

The Hickory Tree

"Suppose we go to the hickory tree for our picnic," said June. "It's just up the road and so nice. You never had a picnic there, did you?"

"No," said Marjory, who was visiting from Chicago. "I never ate under a hickory tree. Shall we take the dolls and Cosette?"

"I shall take Maria, I think, as she rarely goes on trips, and we don't have to take Cosette; she goes anyway."

"Oh," said Marjory, "how queer! And doesn't she have to be leashed?"

"To be leashed?" said June.

"Have a strap snapped on her collar and led."

"No," said June, "we never lead Cosette. She runs faster than anybody I know."

"Well," said Marjory, "it's quite different living in the country. And I believe I'll tell about all this when I get home."

"Bow-wow," said Cosette, hitting the screen door with one paw and gazing over one shoulder at the children.

"Well, come on," said Marjory. "I'll take Maria. Where's her bonnet?"

"Oh, we never wear bonnets in summer time, Marjory," said June. "This is the country."

Marjory wheeled the doll carriage with Maria, and June carried the basket, and Cosette ran as fast as possible, ahead. The butterflies were dancing over the butterfly weed. The butterfly-weed looked like a mass of orange lamps. Marjory stopped and picked a few sprays of it and stuck them in the doll carriage. Maria was quite hidden by butterfly weed.

"Now, here is the hickory tree," said June. "You can see how nice and tall and fine it is. Let's take out Maria and set her up against the tree and then we can spread out the lunch."

"Oh," said June, opening the basket, "mother put in two bananas and two sandwiches each and a bottle of milk! What a beautiful lunch! I am going to give Cosette a piece of banana."

So Cosette came running and ate her banana, and Maria sat up against the tree and watched, and the butterflies flew in lovely, bright circles and June and Marjory had their picnic under the hickory tree.

A carriage went by and a lady leaned out and waved her hand. "What a lovely picnic!" she called, and drove on.

"It's nice in the country," said Marjory. "When I go back to Chicago I am going to tell them about all I have seen."

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Talking of Ships

"Oh, I say, isn't it jolly to be on a boat again!" cried Rob, as we three leaned over the steamer railing, and watched the waves leaping and lapping against the sides of the boat.

"Isn't it, though?" said Jack, "and to be on our way to the seashore to spend a whole long summer!"

"You seem to have the real sealofer's fondness for boats, and for the sea," said I. "You ought to learn all about boats, if you are going to be hand and glove with the sea this summer."

"That's so," said Rob. "You know all about boats, don't you, Mr. Wood? Tell us something about them, won't you?"

"Very well," said I. "Do you know what that is over yonder?"

"Why, that's a ship with two masts," said Jack.

"It is a square-rigged two-masted schooner. A sloop has one mast, you know. A schooner is a vessel with two or more masts, and fore-and-aft-rigged. If the foremast has a square topsail the vessel is called a topsail schooner. When sailing by the wind a schooner has the advantage over a square-rigged vessel. It is much more easily handled by a small crew."

"How many masts can a schooner have?" asked Rob.

"There are such things as six-masted schooners, but a four or five-masted schooner is more common. See the sails of that ship! How taut they are in the wind!"

"Sails have to be made pretty strong, I should think," said Jack.

"I should say so! Think of the winds that blow against those sails! Sails are made of a strong fabric called sail-cloth. They have double seams, reinforced with twine. The edges are bound firmly with 'bolt rope,' and the whole sail so fitted to the boom as to present a flat surface to the wind. Bands of canvas are sometimes added to give strength to a sail. They are often patched all over, until hardly any of the original sail is left. In foreign countries you often see patches of different colors set on here and there, giving the ship a very odd and picturesque appearance. The sails are painted sometimes, too, perhaps to give them more strength and body. You see nearly every color of the rainbow in Brittany."

"What are the sails called?" asked Rob.

"Well, let me see," said I. "Sails are of two kinds, graduated or triangular. The upper edge of a graduated sail is called the 'head'; the lower, the 'foot'. The sides are the 'leeches'. Triangular sails have a 'head', 'neck', and 'clew'. In all sails the foremost edge is called the 'cut', or 'fore-leech'; the after-most, the 'after-leech'. There are 'square sails', and 'fore-and-aft sails'. The first of these are all graduated and make a large angle with the direction of the wind, and they are spread by 'yards'; as the principal sails of a ship, or by 'yards' and 'booms' as the 'studding sails'. 'Stem sails' are those which have a small angle with the keel. Triangular sails are spread by 'yards', as 'lateen sails', or by a mast, as 'leg-of-mutton sails'."

"My, but there's a lot to know!" exclaimed Rob.

"Oh, but this is only the beginning!" said I, laughing.

"Mr. Wood, please name the different sails of a ship," said Jack.

"Very well, I'll try. The 'courses' are the lowest sails. Then comes the 'top-sails'; the 'top-gallant sails', 'royals', and sometimes, but not always, 'sky-sails'. These sails are all attached by the head to their proper yards, and except the courses, are spread out by having their 'clews' drawn out by ropes, or 'sheets' to the ends of the yards below them. The clews of the courses are drawn to the 'cross-trees' and 'bumpkins' on deck. I believe I've got that pretty near right. But you had better look up the subject and learn the parts of a ship by heart."

"What about the 'studding sails'?" asked Jack.

"Oh, I forgot them. The studding sails are set beyond the leeches of the foresails, fore-topsails and main-topsails. All sails take their names from the mast, yard or stay to which they are attached. That on the mainmast is the mainsail; above the main-top-sail, then comes the 'main-top-gallant sail' and the 'main royal'."

"Are boats' sails named in the same way?"

"Boats' sails follow the same rules; but they have peculiar names of their own. There are 'sprit sails', 'standing lugs', 'dipping lugs', and so forth. Of course you know that the seats for the crew of a boat are called the 'thwarts'. The strip running fore and aft on which the thwarts rest is the 'rising'. The 'stem sheets' is the space aft the after thwart, the 'fore sheets' the space forward of the foremast thwart. The 'rowlocks', you know, of course, are the spaces in the 'wash streak' for the oars. The 'blade' of the oar is that part which rests in the water, the rounded part is the 'loom', and the end is the 'handle'. But, there! I will not stuff your heads with any more names! Go and study up, and then practice naming the parts, one by one. We will pay a visit to the dock some day, and have a more practical lesson. Ah! There's the first call to supper! Shall we go?"

"Needless to say, the two boys were quite ready to go!"

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THE HOME FORUM

"Righteous Rebellion"

ONE of the most striking differences between the teaching of Christian Science and that of the medical schools is to be found in its consideration of the question of disease. Frequent reference to disease as that which "flesh is heir to" indicates the popular belief relating to its origin and its alleged fixity. These traditions and superstitions have been handed down through centuries of false education with which humanity has been saturated. Thousands who have experienced Christian Science healing had been driven to the conclusion that their diseases had been inherited or that they become victims of disease through some condition for which they are not responsible and from which there is no chance of escape. The healing of itself repudiates all this falsehood and points the way to the light. This healing is accomplished by a complete reversal of all this false education, by its replacement by spiritual understanding. The entire basis is changed from a material to a spiritual standpoint. Instead of causation being sought in matter, it is found to be wholly mental; and to be truly removed, must be removed by a spiritual process. The discords to which the flesh is said to be heir are the outcome of wrong thinking and are corrected in the measure that thought itself is set right. It will, therefore, be seen that these inharmonies have nothing to do with the material body, but rather with the thoughts that claim to govern it. Upon approaching the subject of healing, instead of bowing in submission to suggestions of disease symptoms and the like, the Christian Scientist is taught how to resist these and to free himself before their further development.

Every student of the New Testament knows that the ministry of Christ Jesus was one of healing and redemption. He always spoke with absolute authority and never lost an opportunity to rebuke error, wherever it presented itself, never showing the slightest patience with evil. Now this does not mean that he was not the most compassionate of men, but, on the contrary, his love for his fellow men demanded that he rebuke the devil or error, wherever he found it manifest. He always rose in opposition and in complete rebellion against sin, disease, and all discord, wherever it presented itself. He was able to do this, only because of his clear realization that these errors were in no wise a part of man, but imposed by material belief. Christian Science declares in the famous words of the Apostle James: "Resist the devil, and he will flee from you."

Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you." Mrs. Eddy has with characteristic lucidity prescribed the course to follow in dealing with disease in a paragraph which she named "Righteous Rebellion," on page 391 of Science and Health, where she says: "Instead of blind and calm submission to the incipient or advanced stages of disease, rise in rebellion against them. Banish the belief that you can possibly entertain a single intruding pain which cannot be ruled out by the might of Mind, and in this way you can prevent the development of pain in the body. No law of God hinders this result." Contrary to a prevalent belief, amongst those who do not know, the method of Christian Science healing is not in the slightest respect a part of the operation of the human or mortal mind, the exercise of human will power, but it is diametrically opposed to it in every respect. It declares that there is but one Mind which is divine, and that it is infinitely and harmoniously expressed in man, made in the divine likeness. Christian Science supports this claim by positive proof, and never demands the acceptance of any part of its teachings unless subjected to this acid test.

In turning again to the life and works of the master Metaphysician, it is clear to see that he waged a fearless and relentless war, not only against disease but against evil as well. For did he not rebuke Peter and condemn the Scribes and Pharisees for their hypocrisy? Did he not even reproach his mother when she sought him in the Temple saying: "How is it that ye sought me? wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" His was true love, for he pointed the way to full deliverance from all materiality. It is, therefore, little wonder that the carnal mind is slow to give up its fleshliness and like the man "which had a spirit of an unclean devil," crying out, "what have we to do with thee, thou Jesus of Nazareth?" It is recorded that Jesus rebuked him, "And when the devil had thrown him in the midst, he came out of him and hurt him not," showing that even under the torment of sin, the carnal mind resists its very deliverer.

The eradication of sin and disease from the human mind, is, of necessity, a mental or metaphysical process. This is attained by what Mrs. Eddy has described as resolving things into thoughts. For she says on page 123 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "The verity of Mind shows conclusively how it is that matter seems to be, but is not. Divine Science, rising above physical theories, excludes matter, resolves things into thoughts, and replaces the objects of material sense with spiritual ideas." That is to say, matter must not be recognized as something real but merely the subjective state of mortal mind, and having resolved it in this way into thought, the truth that liberates must be seen—the one reality, divine Principle and its infinite idea, the perfect, harmonious, and eternal reflection, man.

The Christian Scientist learns finally that his entire work lies in the rejection of error, suggestions and in the replacement of these by spiritual ideas. This is not the work of an hour, for he must persist in season and out of season, in rising in "righteous rebellion" against every offending thought and all that defileth and make a lie, until his thought shall eventually be lifted from the beliefs of the flesh and he sees himself in his true selfhood as the son of God, therefore perfect and eternal.

Hay's Afternoon in Parliament

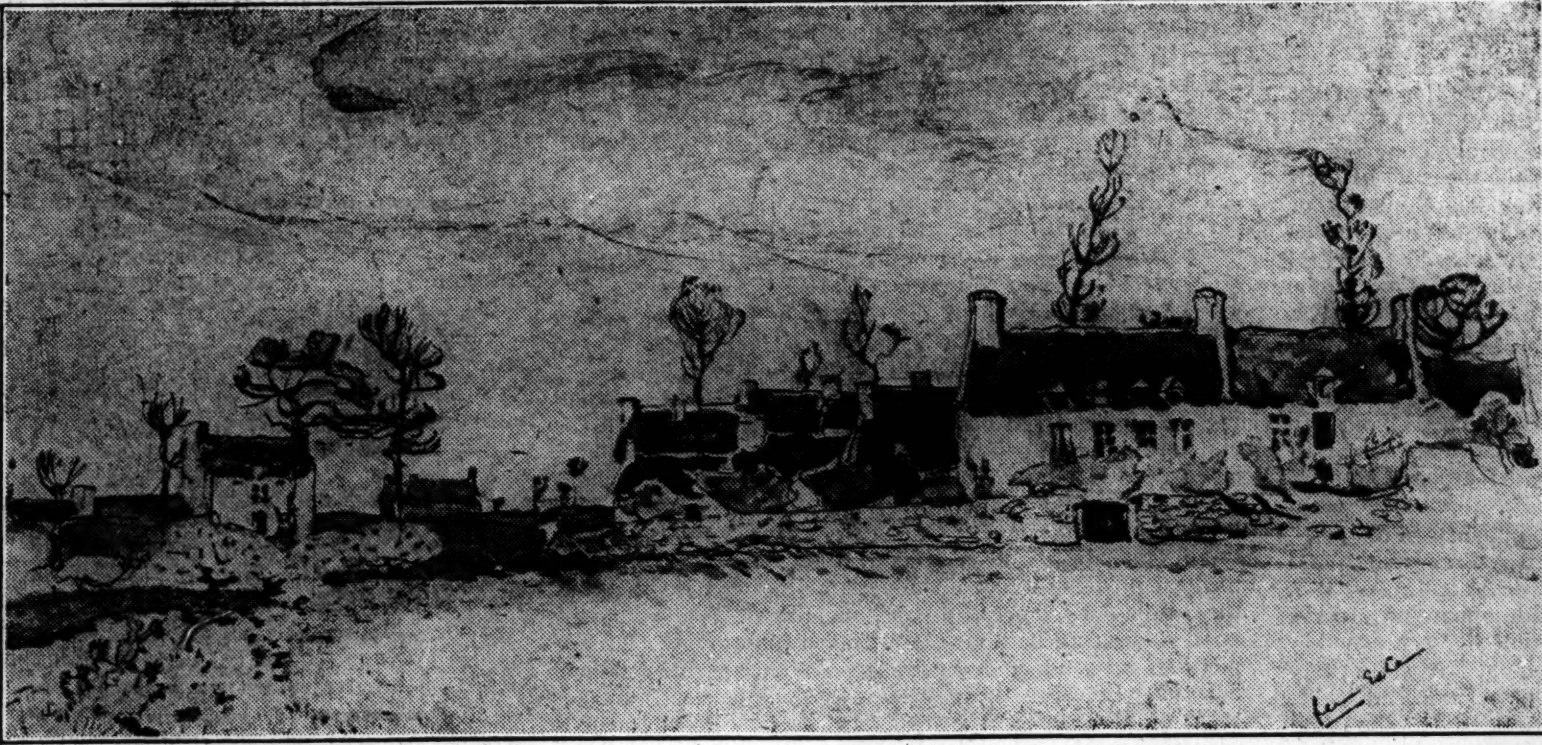
Hay's record of an afternoon spent in the Houses of Parliament contains some interesting pen-portraits. "On the Government bench, to the right of the Speaker, the most noticeable man was Disraeli (who was just carrying through his Reform Bill). He has grown enormously in the public estimation in this session. . . . In the great fight now beginning between Privilege and Democracy in England, the Democrats will have need of all their skill and discretion, for the Aristocracy seem to perceive to a great extent the meaning of the occasion, and they will throw everything away in the fight that does not seem essential. If the Republicans are not distracted by false issues they will conquer at last, by the force of numbers. But they must make a good fight or suffer long delays."

"While we were there, Disraeli, Gladstone, Forster, Newdegate, and several others made short conversational talks. I was very much impressed with their directness and simplicity of statement. I think the exclusion of the public, by taking away all temptation to display, has a very fine effect on parliamentary oratory. Nothing could be clearer and finer than Disraeli's and Gladstone's manner of stating their points."

"The members sat with their hats on, taking them off when they rose to speak, and replacing them immediately afterwards. Many had their feet on the back of the bench in front. Yet on the whole their demeanor was very attentive and respectful. They have a very decided way of expressing their approbation or disapproval of the member speaking. I admired Newdegate's coolness in holding his own and talking, unmoved by a general glow of ill-natured comment, until the speaker called him to order." From "The Life of John Hay," William Roscoe Thayer.

An Old Garden in Winter

Certainly I realize now as never before that taking over an old garden in winter (so it has always happened to me) is a huge dip in a lucky-bag. My blessings on those who went before me, but specially in this plot of ground. Here indeed were good fore-runners, too proud of what they had created to rob their own work when they went away. It is a fine piece of



"Springtime," by Florence Este

courtesy, but also a true service to beauty, to leave intact what has grown together into one harmony, as comes to pass in any well-planted garden.

I am talking now about nothing splendid or elaborate but a very ordinary workaday half-acre, kept for use even more than for the pleasure of the eye, where flowers are only an embroidery on the edge of the ground given over to fruit and vegetables. Yet the beauty here was as distinctive as I have ever known. In February or March a square of green growth almost like a grass, at the foot of a big apple-tree, puzzled me; when I returned from an absence in April, the whole was a sheet of blue, as big as a table-cloth; and a belt of the same "powder-blue" (as women call it) stretched out some ten yards along one of the walls. These were grape hyacinths, which one generally sees scattered in little companies among squills or chionodoxas, and much less interesting than either; but here they were massed not by thousands but by tens and hundreds of thousands; they must have been there for ages before the tiny bulbs could have so multiplied. And away beyond in the middle distance were other clumps or sheets of them: they were the note of the spring garden deliberately developed; and before they had half done their blooming, quantities of common cowslips came up through their ranks, an enchanting combination, an afterthought, doubtless, woven into the original idea, which we owe to some later forerunners—blessings on them too!

A long double border of purple iris was another feature, though far less uncommon; but there was distinction again in the device of scattering lavishly in borders seeds of the pretty saxifrage, which in May covers itself with blossoms as big as wood anemones. The red and the white had been sown in patches, but bees had crossed the colors, and for some forty yards there was a broad line of it ranging through every shade of pink—the delicate frilly flowers springing up elastic from their wide mossy bed of leafage.

Lastly and finally, over and above roses and other flowers that one might naturally count on, we inherited such an array of gentians as I have never seen elsewhere. Capricious things, they take to this particular corner as if it were made for them; and there would be forty or fifty of the deep blue bells ablow together, trumpeting blue at the sky: bluer than any sky that ever was. . . .

There is one gentian, however, which has a blue all to itself, the little "verona"; and we had one plant of it covered with blossom. Yet its blue is less amazing in a garden than where I know it best, on a grassy bluff that juts out into Galway Bay. There its tiny flowers show up among the herbage incredibly vivid, jewels dropped on a green cloth. Their blue seems to have no shades in it; every petal glows throughout with the same intensity, like a bar at white heat.

That is not all there is to say about our gentians. They have the astonishing habit of flowering also in mid-winter, and though the blossoms get spilt and battered out of doors, if you pick the buds and coax them on in tepid water—where they sit pointing up long beaks like young black-birds—they will come gradually out into some resemblance of their summer beauty. And indeed the least one can do is to take notice of their touching gallantry that so defies season and unfriendly elements—"Garden Wisdom," by Stephen Gwynne.

Pope as an Artist

July 4, 1727

Yesterday was a day of delight. I dined with Mr. Pope. The only persons present were the venerable lady his mother, Mrs. Martha Blount, and Mr.

Walscott, a great Tory, but as great a lover of Dryden; which Mr. Pope was pleased to inform me was the reason he had invited me to meet him. Mr. Pope was in black with a tie-wig. I could not help regarding him, as he sat leaning in his armchair before dinner, in the light of a portrait for posterity. When he came back into the room, after kindly making me welcome, he took some flowers out of a little basket that he had brought with him, and presented them, not to Mrs. Martha, who seemed to look as if she

expected it, but to Mrs. Pope; which I thought very pretty and like a gentleman, not in the ordinary way. But the other had no reason to be displeased; for turning to her with the remainder, he said, "I was thinking of a compliment to pay you; so I have done it." "What," said I, do not very well remember, and it is no matter. I have even forgotten some agreeable stories related by Mr. Walscott, about the civil wars; but every word that passed the lips of Mr. Pope seems engraven on my brain. . . .

Mr. Pope told us, that there were two bad rhymes in the "Rape of the Lock," and in the space of eight lines; "side" and "subside," and "endued" and "subdued." Mr. Walscott. Those would be very good French rhymes. Mr. Pope. Yes, the French make a merit of necessity, and force their poverty upon us for riches. But it is bad in English. However it is too late to alter what I wrote. I now care less about them, notwithstanding the Doctor. When I was a young man I was for the free disengaged way of Dryden, as in the "Essay on Criticism"; but the town preferred the style of my "Pastorals," and somehow or other I agreed with them. I then became very cautious, and wondered how these rhymes in the "Lock" escaped me. But I have now come to this conclusion: that when a man has established his reputation for being able to do a thing, he may take liberties. Weakness is one thing, and the carelessness of power another. This makes all the difference between those shambling ballads that are sold among the common people, and the imitations of them by the wits to serve a purpose; between Sternhold and Hopkins, and the ballads on the Mohocks and great men. Mr. Pope then repeated, with great pleasantry, Mr. Gay's verses in the "Wonderful Prophecy":

Mr. Walscott, with all his admiration of Dryden, as I can see, a still greater admirer of the style of Pope. But his politics hardly make him know which to prefer. I ventured to say that the "Rape of the Lock" appeared to me perfection; but that still, in some kinds of poetry, I thought the licences taken by the "Essay on Criticism" very happy in their effect: as for instance, said I, those long words at the end of couplets

Thus, when we view some well-proportioned dome
(The world's just wonder, and e'en
thine, O Rome!)
No single parts unequally surprise;
All come united to the admiring eyes;
No monstrous height, or breadth, or
length appear;
The whole at once is bold and regular.

Now here, I said, is the regularity and boldness too. . . . Mr. Pope smiled, and complimented me on the delicacy of my ear, asking me if I understood music. I said no, but was very fond of it. He fell into a little musing, and then observed, that he did not know how it was, but writers fond of music appeared to have a greater indulgence for the licences of versification than any others. The two smoothest living poets were not much attached to that art. (I guess he meant himself and Dr. Swift.) He inquired if I loved painting. I told him so much so that I dabbled in it a little myself, and liked nothing so much in the world, after poetry. "Why, then," said he, "you and I some fine morning will dabble in it like ducks." I was delighted at the prospect of this honor, but said I hoped his painting was nothing high equal to his poetry, or I would not venture to touch his palette. "Oh," cried he, "I will give you confidence." He rose with the greatest good-nature, and brought us a sketch of a head after Jervis, and another of Mrs. Martha. I had begun to fear that they might be unworthy of so great a man, even as amusements; but they were really wonder-

fully well done. I do think he would have made a fine artist, had he not been a poet. He observed that we wanted good criticism on pictures; and that the best we had yet were some remarks of Steele's in the "Spectator," on the Cartoons of Raphael. He added a curious observation on Milton,—that with all his regard for the poets of Italy, and his travels in that country, he has said not a word of their painters, nor scarcely alluded to painting throughout his works.—"Imaginary Conversations of Pope and Swift," Leigh Hunt.

The Reading of Two Forty-Niners

[From the authentic diary of a California miner of the days of '49]

May 18, 1852.—The days go by most pleasantly and we are almost as irresponsible as three children. The rains are over, the summer's heat has come, and the foothills are an earthly paradise. We have even become too lazy to ride around the country. I content myself with an evening gallop to town and back, and the rest of the time we

times a rude force, and an almost savage fire. They contain scattered fragments of the old myths but whether these had then enjoyed more than an oral existence we do not know. Mutilated religious poems, exhibiting in form the beginning of parallelism, are imbedded in this literature, and are doubtless examples of the oldest poetry of earliest Egypt. All this literature, both in form and content, betrays its origin among the people of the early world. Folk songs, the offspring of the toiling peasant's flitting fancy, or of the personal devotion of the household servant, were common then as now, and in two of them which have survived, we hear the shepherd talking with the sheep, or the bearers of the sedan-car assuring their lord in song that the vehicle is lighter to them when he occupies it, than when it is empty. Music also was cultivated; and there was a director of the royal music at the court. The instruments were a small harp, on which the performer played sitting, and two kinds of flute, a larger and a smaller. Instrumental music was always accompanied by the voice, reversing modern custom, and the full orchestra consisted of two harps and two flutes, a large and a small one. Of the character and nature of the music played or to what extent the scale was understood, we can say nothing.

Such, in so far as we have been able to condense our present knowledge, was the active and aggressive age which unfolds before us, as the kings of the Thinite dynasties give way to those of Memphis. It now remains for us to trace the career of this, the most ancient state, whose constitution is still discernible.—"A History of Egypt," James Henry Breasted.

The Shimmering Months

The wandering year from day to day discloses
First lenten lilies, then midsummer roses,
And ends at last in sombre fantasy.
About the season of the stripping tree,
With asters and dark daisies and the strange
Chrysanthemums. And so from change to change
The shimmering months proceed in shifting dresses
And strew the meadows and the wildernesses,
For there in grass the daffodils are born
And the wild rose-buds hanging on the thorn.

—Edward Shanks.

Of the Same Rank

All honest men, whether counts or cobblers, are of the same rank, if classed by moral distinctions.—Sydney Smith.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, JAN. 12, 1922

EDITORIALS

New Ireland

DAIL EIREANN has adjourned, after electing a new President and a new Cabinet, and the Irish Free State is on its trial. Already the prophecies of those who are most opposed to it are being justified, at least superficially, and unless there is sufficient determination in the Irish people to support the treaty, and to make it a success, another failure will be written in the history of the Irish Nationalists, in the story of another split. Mr. de Valera and his supporters have openly gone out to wage war against the treaty, and in the measure of their failure or their success will the immediate history of Ireland be told. Already Michael Collins has been driven to complain, on the floor of the Dail, of what he described as the "Black-and-Tan" methods of the de Valera party. He read a letter from the proprietor of the Cork Examiner, complaining that that newspaper had been held up early in the morning, and its staff forced to print a proclamation. How, in such circumstances, to get a new government to work, so as to prove that Ireland can respect her treaties, as something other than scraps of paper, is a task anything but easy of accomplishment. And yet it can be accomplished.

All the same, it can only be accomplished in one way, and that is by the country rallying to Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins, rather than to Mr. de Valera. What is going to happen will rapidly be made apparent. In the course of the next few weeks it will be seen whether Sinn Fein is to be rent in two, as the old Parnellite party was rent in two, and a bitter war to be indulged in between the two parties, or whether the sanity of the country will rally round the new government, and succeed in making it a success. In the circumstances, the adjournment of the Dail for a month is probably the wisest step imaginable. There will be no room for scenes, and whatever violent speaking may take place will be scattered over the country rather than concentrated in the national assembly. During the month it will be the business of the new government to take over the control of the country, as the English troops withdraw. There are some 50,000 of these, and the withdrawal cannot, of course, be accomplished in a day. When it does take place, the curious phenomenon will be seen of one of the loudest of Ireland's demands being satisfied, at the cost of considerable financial loss to the country. A garrison of 50,000 men means the inevitable spending of large sums of money, and this money will no longer find its way into the pockets of the Irish. Already ludicrous stories are being told of the protests of the shopkeepers over the withdrawal, and these, though they are no doubt merely good stories, nevertheless have their foundation in a considerable fact.

Of course, the present system of government by the Dail will go on until the new Free State is set up. Mr. de Valera need have had no misgivings on that point. Even if the friends of the treaty wished to do otherwise, they could not. It is impossible to abolish one form of government until another is substituted for it. When in due course the elections are held, previous to setting up the new government, the most interesting moment will come, for on these elections even more will depend than depended on the famous elections in which the Parnellites first faced the anti-Parnellites. Factors which have not been seen in an Irish election for many years will make themselves felt in the one which is now approaching, and they will probably, for a time at least, decide the question.

One of these will be the attitude of the Labor Party. The Labor Party has not exerted itself as such since the old days of Liberty Hall. But the traditions of Liberty Hall have not died out. And though, as Thomas Johnson, speaking in the name of the Labor delegation, which approached Mr. Griffith, on Tuesday, pointed out, it had stood aside at the last election so as not to interfere with national unity, it had no intention of repeating this in the future. The intimation clearly was that the Labor Party would be found in support of the treaty when the reference was made to the polls. There can be little doubt that this will be the case. The bulk of Mr. de Valera's support will be drawn, probably, from the ultra-conservative farmers, the most reactionary body of voters, perhaps, in Europe. So that, for this very reason, it would be natural to expect the more advanced Labor Party to be found upon the other side. Those who remember the part played by Labor, a decade ago, under the leadership of James Larkin, will know the force that Labor can be in Irish politics. Indeed, there are many who believe that it is the labor unions which will form the bridge by which the ditch between the North and South will ultimately be bridged.

The other element which will unquestionably make itself felt will be the Unionist vote, and the Unionist vote, it may be taken for granted, will be thrown solidly on the side of the treaty. The Unionist vote has been a negligible quantity in Ireland for years. It is only necessary to take the returns of the various elections to see how completely overwhelmed it has been whenever it has determined to fight. But the Unionist vote thrown upon one side or the other in a contest between the two sections of Sinn Fein, may easily prove the determining factor, and that, on the present occasion, it will be thrown absolutely solidly for Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins is almost indisputable. The condition of things, then, which is facing Ireland today is by no means an unpromising one. Sinn Fein is split, as it was bound to be split, by the ordinary course of events, as soon as it had won its victory, and had not a common foe to attack. But this split is taking place simultaneously with the sudden return of the Unionist Party in Ireland to a national policy. Up to now the Unionist policy has been anti-national in a party sense, that is to say, the Unionists have voted steadily against what has been known as the Nationalist Party. For the future, however, there will be this homogeneity in an Irish election, that the whole of the South will be voting for a parliament in Dublin, and in this way there will no longer be a sort of cleavage

of two nations, but a national outlook which for half a century has been unattainable, and which, even when it existed in the days of the old Irish Parliament, existed on a religious basis.

In spite, therefore, of the predictions of the "die-hards," that a Dublin Parliament will mean a colossal Donnybrook, there is every reasonable prospect of the new Irish Parliament proving a distinct success. If this is so, and if Mr. de Valera will accept the natural position of a leader of the opposition, and not try to play the part of the ex-president of some South American republic, there will be great hope for a new Ireland. Even if Mr. de Valera does choose to take a factious course, and there is no reason so far for suggesting that he will do this, the good sense of the country can still come to its rescue, and establish the new government on secure foundations.

The Traffic in "Medicinal" Alcohol

WHATEVER else may be said as to the attitude of the admittedly reputable members of the medical fraternity toward their less punctilious brethren who have succumbed to the persistent demands of habitual whisky users that a way be provided to satisfy their appetites, it must be admitted that, with regard to any effort to end these unprofessional practices, they have assumed a disappointing air of complacency. It may very reasonably be doubted if the recognized representatives of any other profession would look so forgivingly upon the unethical acts of their colleagues. Of course, as every one knows, there has always been, among the members of the medical profession, a tacit understanding that, so far as the public was concerned, one member of the brotherhood should not be known to speak disparagingly of the methods or conduct of his fellows. Perhaps the public has never been greatly influenced by this apparent agreement on the part of the medical doctors. Possibly the actuating motive which has so long prompted this wholesale condonation of methods sometimes questionable is not hard to find. Even the doctors, when they are inclined to be communicative and confidential, admit that their profession has not attained to the dignity and status of a fixed science. They are all, it is agreed, experimenters, each seeking, by the ever-changing methods which he applies in his practice, to prove a yet unproved theory. And so possibly the thoughtful diagnostician may, outwardly at least, excuse, in the practice of the novice, or of the brother less astute than he himself claims to be, the mistakes which wisdom and experience have taught him to avoid.

But in the matter of the tendency to prescribe alcoholic concoctions in what is said to be an increasingly large number of cases, one wonders how the conscientious practicing physician finds it easy, even if possible, to cloak the practice with the charitable excuse of regularity. There is a distinct line drawn by the doctors themselves which, in their own councils and in their own associations, defines the regulars, as they are called, and separates them from those who, it is claimed, have not so high a regard for professional ethics. The unprofessional practices of the offending element are not defended by the punctilious and professional regulars in their own discussions and deliberations. Why, then, are these admittedly reprehensible acts, against which so large a portion of the public may feel itself defenseless, condoned and winked at by those to whom the good name of their profession means so much? One can hardly imagine the members of any other profession, in which the standard of ethics is claimed to be as high as in the medical profession, suffering under so unnecessary and so humiliating a stigma.

It is an admitted fact, perhaps better known to all the members of the medical fraternity than to others, that unpardonable and outrageous abuses are being practiced every day in the United States in the unprofessional purveying of alcoholic liquors in the guise of prescribed nostrums. The only limit on the unlawful practice is that placed by the government in fixing the maximum number of prescriptions a licensed physician may write authorizing the sale of intoxicants. It has been found that in the city of Chicago, for the year 1921, doctors invested with authority to prescribe for their friends and patients sold 2,189,000 prescriptions which authorized the purchase of alcohol or some of its derivatives for use as "medicine." Perhaps the "regulars," as they call themselves, can reconcile this practice with their own experience. In doing so, however, they must explain away the declaration recently made by the American Medical Association to the effect that in medicine there is no use for alcohol which cannot better be served by other agencies. It would be presumptuous to suspect that the ethical physician might see in the fact that each one of these prescriptions cost the recipient at least \$2, and that the total revenue to members of the profession in Chicago was approximately \$4,378,000, possibly no part of which would have been realized otherwise, a satisfying excuse for acts which he would not stoop to commit.

One wonders if the result of these practices, assuming that a survey in other cities would reveal conditions similar to those found in Chicago, is to transform the drug stores in all parts of the country into such disgraceful whisky shops as existed in the State of Kansas for so many years when a half-hearted effort was being made to enforce a state-wide prohibition law. In Kansas the druggists, or at least those who pandered to the illicit liquor trade, did not stand on ceremony. They required no doctor's prescription. All they asked was the money and a fair assurance of immunity from too frequent arrest. There are indications that druggists are now profiteering at the expense of their patrons and of the government as well. Reputable Boston physicians who insist that they are limiting their liquor prescriptions to the lowest possible number, tell of being importuned by druggists or their agents who seek to induce them to sell, at whatever price they will name, as many signed whisky prescriptions as they are willing to part with. This means but one thing, and this is that many druggists, in addition to filling all the prescriptions for alcoholic liquor presented to them, are dispensing quantities of it illicitly and in absolute defiance of the law.

The outlook to the patron of the drug store is not a

pleasant one, however he may have been inclined to regard it. If he has succeeded in obtaining the services of a properly trained and receptive diagnostician who finds not the slightest difficulty in reaching the quick conclusion that whisky is the panacea for his pretended ills, he has yet to run the risk of paying, in addition to his \$2, a price representing 400 or 500 per cent of profit to the druggist for a dangerous poisonous concoction. But the answer to all this is simple, and it is being found more readily and more often every day. The reputable doctor has found it, and it is to be hoped that he will not be slow in making it plain to his offending brother that an end must be put to unprofessional practices, for the good of all concerned. The reputable druggist has found the answer, or will soon find it, as it becomes apparent that law-abiding people will not be counted among the patrons of those places which carry on a practice worse than that of the saloon. The people also in increasing numbers, have found the answer, as is made apparent in the growing support of national and state regulatory measures. But there is still much work to be done. In this undertaking the practicing physician who esteems his reputation and standing above the dollar has a conspicuous part, dictated and emphasized, if not by the ethics of his high calling, then by self-interest. His professional integrity is being assailed by the vultures within the ranks of his own school.

Portugal

ALTHOUGH the withdrawal of the British, French, and Spanish warships from the Tagus, where they had lain since the revolutionary movement last October, might be supposed to indicate a return to more tranquil conditions in Portugal, the actual situation cannot be regarded as anything but disquieting. It is safe to say that no one of the three powers whose ships held watch over the situation but was glad to see them weigh anchor. For years past, the Portuguese navy has been chiefly remarkable for its extreme revolutionary spirit. Those best acquainted with the situation have indeed all along been of opinion that if Bolshevism ever was to secure a foothold in Portugal, it would do it by way of the navy. Ever since last October it has been an open secret in Lisbon that the presence of foreign warships in the Tagus, and especially the Spanish warship, was greatly resented by the Portuguese navy, and rumors were afloat to the effect that plans had actually been perfected by those on board a certain Portuguese torpedo boat to sink the Spaniard. That such an action would have created an international situation of the utmost gravity would have been of little concern to the Portuguese sailors, who, more than once in the past, have flown the Red flag at the masthead of their ships, and expressed a determination to be consulted on the selection of their officers.

This question of Bolshevism in Portugal is indeed demanding more serious attention every day. There is, it is true, a prevailing tendency, at the present time, to ascribe any special state of national unrest to Bolshevism. The upheavals may be no greater or more serious than often in the past, long before Lenin or Trotsky was heard of, but today they are regarded as being unquestionably, at the root, Bolshevist. Considerably over a year ago, attention was drawn, in this paper, to the activity of Bolshevist emissaries in Lisbon and other great Portuguese cities. It was not held at that time that there was any serious danger of the Bolshevist element gaining control, but it was maintained that the political and economic conditions in Portugal were particularly favorable to the growth of Bolshevism, and that it was essentially a movement demanding attention. Since then the situation has, if anything, grown worse, but the danger today arises, not so much from Bolshevism alone as from the undoubted tendency which exists for the old Royalist conspirator to ally himself with the Bolshevist.

That these two have anything in common is, of course, not claimed for a moment. Both, however, desire to create a condition of chaos out of which each hopes to achieve the special end he has in view. This specious unity of purpose is nowhere seen more clearly than in the evident desire of both the Royalist and the Extremist to provoke foreign interference. The Royalist hopes that such interference will inevitably lead to the re-establishment of the monarchist régime, whilst the Bolshevist anticipates that it will give him that opportunity for rallying the country to the Bolshevist standard which he so much desires. The root of the whole trouble, however, lies not here, but in the supineness of the Portuguese Government, in the utter corruption of the Portuguese politician, and the general demoralization of the Portuguese business world. It cannot, however, be too often insisted that the people, the peasantry almost entirely, and the workingmen very largely, are but little changed. All they need to bring about a rapid rehabilitation is honest, intelligent leadership, and the example of deeds rather than words, amongst those in whose hands the government of the country is placed.

Hedging and Ditching

IN THESE days of mechanical appliances and labor-saving devices, it is impossible for anyone to travel far throughout the countryside of England, or indeed of almost any other country, at all in the line of progress, without hearing much about "lost arts." The lost art of buttermaking, the lost art of moving with a scythe, the lost art of thatching, and so forth. In most English villages, it is true, there is still to be found at least one exponent of these arts, and he is still much in request, but the corrugated iron roofing is rapidly crowding out the thatcher, whilst the master of the scythe, he who could cut a lawn "as close as a carpet," has disappeared, long ago, before the lawn-mower, whether propelled by hand or by a motor. There is, however, one ancient art of the countryside in England which remains unimpaired, and that is the art of hedging and ditching. It is quite in vain that the purveyors or all manner of patent fencing try to induce the English farmer to change his methods in this respect. Quite vainly it is pointed out that a wire fence may be set up in as many days as it would take years for a hedge to grow. The farmer may have his rail fence

for a time. He may fill a gap with a rail or two or a hurdle, but he "believes in hedges and ditches."

Yet, in spite of the prevalence of the hedge and the ditch, nine farmers out of every ten, it is safe to say, will tell you that hedging and ditching is becoming one of the lost arts, or, at any rate, that the farm hand of today cannot lay a hedge or clear a ditch like the farm hand of yesterday. However this may be, there is certainly a great art in laying a hedge. It is, moreover, a very ancient art. It is surely in his "Gallic War" that the great Julius describes how much trouble the Belge gave him by the extraordinarily clever way in which they protected themselves from assault by means of hedges, formed by cutting young trees and saplings half in two, bending them over, and weaving them in until a stockade was formed capable of resisting almost any onslaught. All through the centuries this has been the basis of good hedging, and the art of hedging consists in the ability to decide which tree must be cut away altogether and which cut but half-way through, and bent over. Then there is the ditching, cutting away the tangled undergrowth beneath the hedge, clearing out the ditch, and leaving the water free to run amidst its moss and stones.

One reason why the English farmer clings firmly to his hedge and his ditch is undoubtedly because hedging and ditching is essentially work for an off day. When it is too wet for any other kind of work about the farm, or, when all other kind of work is, for the moment, done, there always remains plenty of work in the way of hedging and ditching. So on wet days, in England, especially about now, but indeed at all times of the year, the farm hand with a sack thrown over his shoulders, his bill hook, and his ax, will be found by the wayside, hedging and ditching, bringing order out of chaos at every stroke.

Editorial Notes

CANNES, selected as a gathering place for the Supreme Council of the League of Nations, is, it is now interesting to recall, a resort on the French littoral which owed its vogue in the first place to the English. The town, in fact, was a "discovery" of the noted Lord Brougham, who is perhaps better known now through the vehicle which bears his name than for his success as an English statesman. The town first attracted his attention in 1831, when it mainly consisted of the old quarter of Suetet, and had little to show except the ancient castle and the church on the top of Mt. Chevalier. Mr. Lloyd George, in passing the statue of Lord Brougham, has possibly reflected upon the period, long since past, when the one-time Chancellor also could boast of his picture being in every shop window. Brougham was noted as an orator, and for putting his finger into the pie of every department of state. Mr. Lloyd George, however, may congratulate himself on being decidedly the better orator of the two. To read Lord Brougham's speeches today is to get the irresistible impression that his perorations are turgid and over-strained.

IT HAS taken a Viennese pianist in New York to straighten out the tangle in which the American public finds itself over the name "Strauss." As every one knows, the mistake of confusing Richard Strauss, the composer, with the "waltz king," who belonged to an older generation, is a common one. It now appears that there are three famous Straus or Strauss families, hailing from Vienna. Oscar Straus, composer of "The Chocolate Soldier," is musically and racially distinguished from the others. Richard Strauss, who is just now conducting the Philadelphia Symphony, has more recently been confused with Oscar Straus, but that either of them should have been associated in the public mind with the Strauss "dynasty" is probably due to the fact that Vienna has been their common place of origin. The founder of the "dynasty" was Johann Strauss Sr., the first, and less famous, of the two "waltz kings." It was his son Johann who became imperial court conductor and composed the "Blue Danube Waltz." The Johann who is touring Europe today with his own orchestra, and is the last of the "dynasty," is the son of the "waltz king's" brother, Eduard. It would seem that there must be something in a name after all.

THE fact that New England farmers are, in many cases, finding a sale for their superfluous stones, for purposes of road construction and house-building, may seem to the casual observer no more significant than any other farm transaction. Yet who can ride through the New England states, past miles upon miles of massive stone walls, some well-nigh wide as a street, without wondering at the sterling qualities of the pioneer farmers who had to take up the stones by hand, one by one, and pile them into walls, before they could find room to set plow to the earth! Perhaps as an achievement it was less romantic and picturesque than the piling up of the pyramids of Gizeh, or of the great wall of China, yet surely it was incomparable in its rugged simplicity, and offered a fitting symbol of the planting of foundation stones for the new American nation. It may be hoped that, however serviceable these stones may become for modern industry, there will always remain sufficient of such monuments of the persevering pioneer to tell the story to those who follow.

Two recipes, the first "for keeping sober" and the other "for making beer," appear on opposite pages of a New York newspaper's 1922 almanac, just off the press. Both are unusual, and, in these days of law-abiding sobriety under a prohibition régime, seem quite out of place in the order of things. By most readers this kind of information will be accepted with disapproval, particularly since the recent ruling that forbids the free distribution of beer formulas by hops-and-malt agents. And there lies the distinction between malt agents and publishers of almanacs.

IT is gratifying to learn that anti-lynching laws were enacted, last year, in two states of the American Union, West Virginia and Minnesota. Their example will no doubt prove salutary, especially as they are reported to have made the penalties severe for officers of the law who allow prisoners to become victims of self-constituted executioners.